FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

27 AUGUST 1985

Libya's Relations With Tunisia, Egypt

After concluding his visit to Libya and Tunisia, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah announced "good news of a relaxation in this crisis," adding that this may lead to "practical steps toward restoring accord" between the two countries. Both sides have evinced a desire to contain the problem and prevent it from developing, he disclosed.

In a separate development concerning the expulsion of foreign nationals from Libya, the Libyan health authorities confirmed that a "considerable" number of deported Tunisian and Egyptian workers are suffering from "plague," JANA noted. Egyptian workers returning from Libya have been placed in quarantine, according to sources cited by MENA, but none of those tested thus far have been infected.

Sudan

The Council of Ministers, in a statement carried by SUNA, confirmed amnesty for rebels and called for the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement to abide by a cease-fire in preparation for a "serious" and "objective" dialogue. The southern problem must be tackled within the framework of the overall problem, which is affirming national unity within the diverse cultures and regions, the statement said. It noted the council's willingness to abide by any possible agreement on formulas for local and regional governments in a charter or national accord and to register that in the country's constitution. The statement added that there will be a "national commitment" to ending the unequal growth of various regions in the country, and ensuring the distribution of national wealth, development projects, and services.

Meanwhile, a Culture and Information Ministry spokesman reaffirmed that Libya has ceased its support to southern rebel leader Colonel John Garang, according to SUNA.

Lebanon

The Phalangist Party affirmed its readiness to consider any proposed political reform, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed in a report on a joint meeting of the party's Political Bureau and Central Council. As for the efforts to control the security situation, National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un stressed that Syrian observers will only be able to play an effective role if Syria becomes impartial and ends its military support for the Amal Movement, the radio reported.

Iran

Reacting to the new round of Geneva talks on Afghanistan, an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio said any efforts aimed at resolving the Afghan issue without the participation of the nation's "true representatives" are "doomed to failure." The Afghan issue will only be resolved by the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the "occupying force" from Afghan territory and by not replacing it with other forces, the statement said, adding that Afghan sovereignty must be respected and refugees must be returned.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 166 *27 August 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Returns to Tunis From Algiers 24 Aug *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Reportedly Transferring Forces to Lebanon *[Kuwait AL-QABAS 25 Aug]* ..... A 1
Further Reportage on Fatah Meetings in Tunis *[QNA]* ..... A 1
Fatah's Salah Khalaf To Visit Cairo 28 Sep *[WAKH]* ..... A 1
Military Operations Against Zionists Detailed ..... A 1
Occupied Territories 21-22 Aug *[Aden Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 1
Occupied Territories 23 Aug *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
In Gaza *[Sanaa Voice of Palestine]* ..... A 2
In Southern Lebanon *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Minister on Tunisia-Libya Mediation Effort ..... C 1
Further on Mission ..... C 1
Al-SIYASAH on Israeli Plan To Annex West Bank ..... C 1
Arab Health Ministers Meeting Discusses Cholera *[ARAB TIMES 22-23 Aug]* ..... C 2
'Id Prayers Outside Government Mosques Banned *[AL-WATAN 25 Aug]* ..... C 2
Official on Reduction of Expatriate Work Force ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Faysal Visits Moscow for Sports Event *[cross-reference]* ..... C 3
AL-JAZIRAH Views Favorably Murphy Mideast Tour *[20 Aug]* ..... C 3
Oil Production, Reserve Use Estimates Said Wrong ..... C 3
Crown Prince on Palestinian, Lebanese Issues ..... C 4

UAE

Heir Apparent Leaves on Private Visit to Pakistan ..... C 4

PDRY

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Canada ..... C 5

EGYPT

Mubarak Receives Congratulations on 'Id ..... D 1
From Bangladesh President ..... D 1
From Pope Shinudah ..... D 1
'Sources' Confirm Plague Cases in Libya ..... D 1
Lybian Troops on Tunisian Border Causes 'Concern' *[Kuwait AL-AHRAM 25 Aug]* ..... D 1
Involvement in Detention of Sudan Official Denied ..... D 1
Economy Minister Discusses Trade, Foreign Debts *[AL-AHRAM 16 Aug]* ..... D 1
AL-AHRAM Blames U.S. for Failed Murphy Mission *[23 Aug]* ..... D 3
Commentary Examines Al-Qadhdhafi 'Plots' ..... D 4
AL-AHRAM Discusses Foreign Debt Solution *[16 Aug]* ..... D 4

IRAQ

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,938 ..... E 1
Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for IPU Meeting ..... E 1

LEBANON

Sham'un, Hilu, Al-Jumayyil Meet in Bikfayya *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Phalangist Party Prepared To Consider Reforms *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Franjiyah Congratulates Sham'un on Election *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Sham'un Discusses Role of Syrian Observers *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Lebanese Forces Said To Accept Syrian Observers ..... G 1
France, UK, U.S. Discuss Deploying Observers *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Syria's Talas Inspects Troops in Al-Biqa' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 1
Passengers in 2 Buses Kidnapped in West Beirut *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Gunmen Kidnap 3 at Roadblock; 1 Later Released *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Further Reportage on Continued Beirut Fighting ..... G 2
Phalangist, Tashnaq Forces Clash *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Situation 'Tense' *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Amal Uses Long-Range Artillery *[Voice of Lebanon]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

Commentary Examines 'Nuclear Danger' by Israel ..... H 1
Vice President Discusses Lebanon, Peace in Region ..... H 1
Road Repair Contract Signed With Lebanon ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Rabin Defends Anti-Terrorist Record *['AL HAMISHMAR 26 Aug]* ..... I 1
MA'ARIV's Zaq Urges Firm Action Against Terrorism *[26 Aug]* ..... I 1
Success Rate of Capturing West Bank Terrorists *['AL HAMISHMAR 26 Aug]* ..... I 2
Police Foil UNIFIL Arms Smuggling Attempt ..... I 2
IDF Soldiers Wound Qalqilyah Resident ..... I 2
Naturei Karta's Rabbi Hersh on Purpose of Group *[Kuwait AL-WATAN 22 Aug]* ..... I 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Assembly Commission Head Receives Iraqi Delegation ..... Q 1
'Arafat, PLO Officials Arrive To Discuss Developments *[Voice of Palestine]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Health Committee Confirms Plague Among Expellees ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Meets with Lebanese Delegation ..... Q 1
Indian Official Arrives in Tripoli ..... Q 1
Arrives 23 Aug ..... Q 1
Meets Al-Turayki ..... Q 1
Meets Al-Qadhdhafi ..... Q 1
Cultural Agreement ..... Q 2
Departs 25 Aug ..... Q 2
Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Departs Tripoli 26 Aug ..... Q 2

MAURITANIA

CMNS Announces New Ministerial Appointments ..... Q 2

SUDAN

Council of Ministers Issues Policy Statement ..... Q 2
Liberation Front Praises Cabinet's Statement ..... Q 3
Siwar al-Dhahab, Daf'allah Address Nation on 'Id ..... Q 4
Siwar al-Dhahab ..... Q 4
Al-Jazuli Daf'allah ..... Q 4
Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Ummah Party Leader ..... Q 4
Daf'allah on Regional Relations, Southern Problem ..... Q 4
Relations With Libya, Ethiopia ..... Q 4
Dialogue With John Garang ..... Q 4
Military Delegation To Visit USSR in Sep *[INA]* ..... Q 5
Spokesman Notes End of Libyan Support for Garang ..... Q 5
National Alliance To Discuss Southern Issue ..... Q 5
National Alliance Issues Statement on Dialogue ..... Q 5
'Abdallah on Rebel Attacks, Seige in South ..... Q 5
Southern Citizens Reject Arming Kurdufan, Darfur ..... Q 6
Radio SPLA Notes Further Defections of Chuol Followers ..... Q 6

TUNISIA

Total Number of Workers Expelled From Libya Updated ..... Q 6

WESTERN SAHARA

Defense Minister on Position of Moroccan Army *[Algiers]* ..... Q 6
Polisario Reaffirms Commitment To Continue Fighting *[PANA]* ..... Q 6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

'Huge' Reinforcements Force Departure From Town *[Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea]* ..... R 1

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Rebel Meeting on Struggle ..... R 1
Thirteen Loyalist Soldiers Defect to SNM *[Radio Halgan]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

People's Defense Forces Pledge Vote for Mwinyi ..... R 1

UGANDA

Government Meeting With NRM Held in Nairobi ..... R 2
Paper Reports Progress *[Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES 27 Aug]* ..... R 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

ROK Presents Material for Military Uniforms ..... T 1
Government Signs Agreement With TASS ..... T 1

GHANA

Foreign Ministry Decries U.S. Support for RSA ..... T 1
SWAPO Official Vows Pursuit of Namibian Struggle ..... T 1
Iranian Delegation Tours Central Region ..... T 1

STANDARD Discusses Press Ownership, Freedom ..... T 2

GUINEA

Chadian Minister Delivers Habre Message *[AFP]* ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

Interior Minister on Forthcoming Elections ..... T 2

LIBERIA

Presidential, Legislative Elections Scheduled ..... T 2
UPP Banned; Foreign Minister Invited to Libya *[AFP]* ..... T 3
Finance Minister Comments on U.S. Aid Terms *[BBC]* ..... T 3
SUNTIMES Banned for 'Erroneous' Articles ..... T 3

MALI

Food, Medical Aid Agreements Signed With China ..... T 4

NIGERIA

Government Overthrown; Reasons Outlined ..... T 4
AFP Report ..... T 4
Brigadier Dogonyaro Address ..... T 4
Brigadier's Background *[AFP]* ..... T 5
500 Nigerians Affected by Libyan Expulsion ..... T 5

SENEGAL

ASSUNAF Begins 2-Day Seminar at Ministry ..... T 5
Diouf Cables Sankara on Libya-Tunisia Conflict ..... T 5
Diouf Issues Message Marking Namibia Day ..... T 5

SIERRA LEONE

Pirates Attack West German Ship in Port *[AFP]* ..... T 6

TOGO

Eyadema Comments on Security; 1 Arrested ..... T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Claim of USSR Battalion Termed 'Ridiculous' ..... U 1
Defense Minister Says RSA Continues Armed Actions ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

Commentary Views Botha Speech, Western Reaction ..... U 1

LESOTHO

King To Pay State Visit to PRC 1-7 September ..... U 2

MALAWI

Youth Ministry Abolished; Cabinet Members Listed ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Troops Kill 15 Rebels 12-21 August *[EFE]* ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

Bomb Damages Shops; SWAPO Believed Responsible *[SAPA]* ..... U 2
Voice of Namibia Criticizes Botha Speech ..... U 2
SWAPO Calls on Transnationals To End Operations *[Voice of Namibia]* ..... U 3

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Demands 'Clarification' of EEC Visit ..... U 4
Boesak Arrested Under Internal Security Act ..... U 5
Boesak: Prison March Going Ahead Despite Warning ..... U 5
Urges Support for Boycott ..... U 5
Commentary on Boesak's Goals ..... U 6
Trial of Boesak, 18 Others Postponed Until 6 Nov ..... U 6
UDF Natal Leader Arrested Under Security Act ..... U 7
Ramaphosa Says Miners Strike Will Take Place *[BBC]* ..... U 7
1,800 Coal Miners Not Working at Hlobane Mine ..... U 8
Slabbert Urges Alliance on National Convention ..... U 8
'Young Progressives' Plan Free Mandela Campaign ..... U 8
Inkatha Warns UDF Supporters To Leave Umlazi *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
Further Reportage on Unrest, Police Action ..... U 9
90 More Arrested ..... U 9
Boycott Supporters Kill One *[Umtata]* ..... U 9
94 Soweto Students in Court ..... U 9
26 August Police Report ..... U 9
2 Students Held, Guguletu Quiet ..... U 9
Durban Police Raid Convent *[Umtata]* ..... U 10
27 August Police Report ..... U 10
Detentions Total 2,344 ..... U 10
West Cape University Protest ..... U 10
Tutu's Son's Arrest Confirmed ..... U 11
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency ..... U 11
Heunis Discusses Instituting Regional Councils ..... U 13
ANC Rejects Plans for National Convention *[Umtata]* ..... U 13

ZIMBABWE

Contingency Plans for RSA 'Blackmail' Urged *[THE HERALD 14 Aug]* ..... U 13
SUNDAY MAIL: Botha's Speech 'Cynical Insult' *[18 Aug]* ..... U 14

'Arafat Returns to Tunis From Algiers 24 Aug

JN251813 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1643 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis last night from Algiers. He was accompanied by Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces and Brothers Hani al-Hasan and Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], members of the Fatah Central Committee.

Brother Abu 'Ammar met in Algiers yesterday with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the FLN Permanent Secretariat. Attending the meeting on the Algerian side was Brother Sadik Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian FLN [National Liberation Front] Central Committee. On the Palestinian side the meeting was attended by Brother Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, and Brothers Abu al-Hawl and Hani al-Hasan, members of the Fatah Central Committee. Talks dealt with recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, particularly what is taking place in the Lebanese arena in terms of serious military escalation, in addition to the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

'Arafat Reportedly Transferring Forces to Lebanon

GF261710 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Well-informed Palestinian sources told *AL-QABAS* that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat faces difficulties in transferring the Palestinian forces in the PDRY because the PDRY has refused to allow the Palestinian fighters to leave its territory.

The sources stated that when the PLO asked to withdraw part of its forces from the PDRY, PDRY officials stipulated that all the Palestinian fighters could leave with the exception of the scientific committee, the air forces, and some experts. The PLO chairman, however, insisted on withdrawing all the Palestinian forces, including the members of the scientific committee, the air force, and the experts. The matter remains unresolved.

The sources stated that 'Arafat's visit to Algeria over the past 2 days has been within the same framework.

Palestinian sources report that 'Arafat is currently assembling his forces to deploy either in Iraq, where the Baghdad Government has decided to appropriate stipends to the Palestinian fighters and to give them the same treatment as Iraqi soldiers; in Jordan, where they would join the Palestine Liberation Army; or in Lebanon.

AL-QABAS has learned that 'Arafat is massing forces in Sidon, Lebanon, and in the Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon to prepare for the coming battle. Well-informed sources told *AL-QABAS* that the Lebanese Government has asked France to mediate and hold contacts with the PLO concerning this matter. The sources stated that the French Ministry of External Relations will discuss the Lebanese "complaint" with Palestinian officials during the next few days.

The sources said that 'Arafat has asked the Palestinian forces outside the occupied territories to produce a group of capable officers with the rank of major or above, to be sent to Lebanon where they would join other forces that have already arrived.

Further Reportage on Fatah Meetings in Tunis

GF261959 Doha QNA in Arabic 1855 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, 26 Aug (QNA) — The Fatah Revolutionary Council held a meeting last night under PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The overall political developments relating to the Palestinian issue and the conditions of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories were reviewed. Also a number of military and administrative issues were discussed.

A responsible Palestinian source has told the QNA correspondent in Tunis that during a meeting here yesterday, the Fatah Central Committee assessed developments in the Palestinian situation and the exchanges made between the Jordanian Government and U.S. envoy Richard Murphy during his recent tour of the region. The source added that the committee devoted great attention to developments in Lebanon and the attempts to strike at the Palestinian camps in Beirut and Sidon. The committee studied the situation in the occupied territories, in view of the Palestinian resistance's military escalation against the Zionist occupation and the Zionists' expansionist designs, and the confrontation concerning the occupation's arbitrary practices against the Palestinian people. The committee also discussed a number of other political issues, including the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca in July and the outcome of the exchanges and consultations which have been conducted by committee members in a number of Arab countries. Yasir 'Arafat's recent visits to Baghdad and Algiers and the visit by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf to the USSR last week were of particular concern.

Fatah's Salah Khalaf To Visit Cairo 28 Sep

GF220710 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0650 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Aug (WAKH) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, will visit Cairo on 28 September to attend political festivals commemorating the anniversary of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir's death. The Abu Dhabi-based newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reported today that Salah Khalaf has received an invitation from the Egyptian AAPSO committee which is organizing the festivals.

Military Operations Against Zionists Detailed

Occupied Territories 21-22 Aug

GF240702 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces today stated the following: Our heroes operating throughout our occupied homeland continue their heroic operations against the enemy's military targets. All

measures and security precautions which the enemy instituted in the towns and villages have failed to limit these operations.

The following are details of the military operations which were carried out during the past 2 days:

1. On the evening of 21 August our revolutionaries attacked an enemy military vehicle with hand grenades while it was passing along the road between Wadi Gaza and (Mensarim) settlement. In this operation, three enemy troops were wounded. The vehicle was damaged.

2. Our revolutionaries planted a timed explosive charge inside a sentry post erected by the enemy in the main square of Nabulus. The charge exploded at 0915 on 22 August when many enemy troops were inside the post. The explosion resulted in the wounding of a number of enemy personnel. Enemy forces mounted an extensive arrest campaign among Palestinian citizens after closing off the area for several hours.

3. Members of Group A planted two explosive charges today in a military factory in Ashqelon and at an army checkpoint in front of (Aryeh) settlement north of Gaza. The first charge was discovered and defused. The second charge exploded at the army checkpoint. The explosion wounded an undetermined number of enemy troops.

4. A timed explosive charge went off inside the Herzliyya industrial area. The explosion caused a great fire in a factory which spread to numerous neighboring factories in the area. The enemy's material losses are estimated to be very large. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

Occupied Territories 23 Aug

JN231810 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1647 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following:

Upon the instructions of the revolution's command one of our groups operating inside the occupied homeland launched a hand grenade attack yesterday morning against a Zionist military patrol on a country road near a Zionist settlement in the occupied Gaza Strip.

A number of occupation soldiers were either killed or wounded. Our revolutionaries withdrew safely to base after successfully carrying out their operation. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

The enemy radio admitted the operation but did not mention any losses. It said that its forces cordoned off the scene of the operation and searched for our revolutionaries. However, the search was in vain.

In a subsequent statement, the military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces said that our revolutionaires inside the occupied homeland managed to plant two explosive charges during the past 2 days near Ashqelon in occupied southern Palestine. The first chage was planted in the Zionist (Bajisim) chemical factory on the outskirts of Ashqelon and the second was planted near a Zionist roadblock on the road leading to the occupied Gaza Strip. The Zionist occupation authorities claimed that the two explosive charges were discovered today and that Zionist bomb disposal experts safely defused them.

In Gaza

GF251848 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1620 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The military spokesman of the General Command of Palestinian Revolution Forces declared that our Palestinian revolutionaries in the occupied territories carried out two fedayeen operations 2 days ago against Zionist enemy targets. The Palestinian military spokesman said that the Palestinian revolutionaries attacked with incendiary bombs and grenades a military vehicle belonging to the enemy on the road between Bani Suhaylah and 'Adasan east of Khan Yunus in the occupied Gaza Strip. The attack resulted in the burning of the vehicle and the wounding of its driver. He added that the rest of the group members continued their move on the eastern road between Jubaliyah and Bayt Lahiya, where they attacked an enemy patrol with grenades and wounded all its members. The spokesman noted that the Zionist forces immediately besieged the area and carried out a campaign of inspections and arrests for several hours.

In Southern Lebanon

JN241817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1642 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] In southern Lebanon, heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces used katyushas to shell the Zionist settlement of Metulla in upper Galilee in occupied Palestine today. The shelling caused heavy damage to the Zionist settlement and killed or wounded a number of Zionists. Heroes of the joint forces carried out successful operations against positions of the Zionist occupation forces and the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon yesterday. Reports from southern Lebanon said that a Zionist position was attacked with rockets and machineguns. Another position belonging to the agent militias was also attacked in the border area which is still controlled by enemy forces. The reports added that the heroes of the joint forces ambushed a patrol belonging to militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon near the town of Jazzin. They wounded three soldiers of the patrol.

A spokesman for the joint forces said that his heroes attacked a position belonging to the Zionist enemy forces and the agent militias in the town of Jazzin and scored direct hits on the position.

KUWAIT

Minister on Tunisia-Libya Mediation Effort

LD261009 Kuwait KUNA in English 0904 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Tunis, Aug 26 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir said Kuwait was prompted to move in mediation between Tunisia and Libya in a bid to avoid an armed conflict between two sisterly countries.

In a statement carried by Tunisian television last night, the Kuwaiti official said the strain in relations between Tunisia and Libya poses dangers and harbors uncherished grudges between the peoples of the two states. The dangers involved in that situation, explained Shaykh Sabah were factors that called for action on the part of Kuwait.

The deputy premier flew Saturday to Libya and Tunisia carrying messages from H.H. the Amir of Kuwait to the leaders of Tunisia and Libya in an effort to "remove misunderstanding" between the two governments. Shaykh Sabah conferred with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi.

Further on Mission

LD262130 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2043 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 26 Aug (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned home this evening after a visit to Libya and Tunisia during which he delivered two messages from his highness the amir of Kuwait to his brothers, His Excellency the Libyan Chairman Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi and his Excellency President Habib Bourguiba.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister told KUNA on his return: "I have undertaken on request from my lord, his highness the Amir, a visit to Libya and Tunisia where I had the honor to deliver messages from his highness to his brothers, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Habib Bourguiba, appealing to them to make every effort to contain the effects of the crisis between the two fraternal countries.

Thanks be to God, I have found a desire from both sides to contain this crisis and to work for preventing its further development. I have felt as a result of my visit to both Tripoli and Tunis that there is good news of a relaxation of this crisis, which I hope with God's help will be turned into practical steps toward restoring accord between the two neighbors."

He added: "His highness' initiative to send me on this mission was the focus of appreciation and admiration on the part of the officials in both countries and at all levels. They asked me to convey their greetings and thanks to His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and to his Highness the heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah."

Al-SIYASAH on Israeli Plan To Annex West Bank

GF231504 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by the Arab affairs editor]

[Text] The Israeli intelligence service has completed the preparation of a medium-term counter action plan that aims to abort the mission of the U.S. envoy, obstruct efforts for a peaceful settlement, and create a new reality in the occupied territories that culminates with their complete annexation amid incidents, explosions, and tension along many inter-Arab borders. High-level Arab political sources describe the plan as a third operation that complements the 1948 and 1967 wars.

AL-SIYASAH has learned that a limited number of Arab leaders have recently received information and reports that depict a terrifying political picture. The terrifying aspect is that the present state of fragmentation of Arab regimes and the expected rise in tension between Jordan and Syria, and between Sudan and Libya on the one side, and Egypt on the other, as well as Iraq's preoccupation with the war with Iran and the preoccupation of the Gulf countries with national security, will all make it difficult or impossible for the Arab countries to confront the Israeli "operation" which it is claimed is being gradually implemented. Moreover, the way in which the Mossad (the Israeli intelligence service) will carry out the operation will leave no room for protest by European countries or the United States.

Under the codename "Babylon" — a historical reference to the liberation of Jewish slaves from the Assyrians in Mesopatamia more than 3,000 years ago — Mossad has specified a central objective that has to be achieved by March 1986. According to the information, the central target is as follows:

1. To end the present process for a settlement which is being proposed through the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement that seeks to bring about a dialogue with the United States and convene an international peace conference.

2. To topple Shim'on Peres and the so-called moderate members of the Israeli Government and return Likud to power, and depict hardliners — particularly Ariel Sharon and some extremist military commanders — as the real protectors of the Jews and Israel.

3. To prepare the Arab world and world public opinion to accept the complete annexation of the West Bank.

Once agreement is reached on the aforementioned three strategic objectives, an execution plan will be drawn up to achieve the objectives. The execution plan comprises the following measures:

a. To carry out a series of violent operations inside the occupied territories, and particularly within the territories that have been occupied since 1948, escalating operations that use the same tactics and weapons used by the Palestinian fedayeen organizations, beginning with the detonation of small explosives and culminating with three bloody operations against schools, hospitals, and civilian installations.

The overall proposals that were presented by the Mossad to Sharon, Eitan, and Shamir have been crystallized in the Babylon operation plan. According to this plan, Israeli intelligence will carry out well perused and violent operations in their early stages so that they look like Palestinian popular resistance operations. They will adopt the same style as the fedayeen, use the same weapons, or use some of their agents or those associated with them. These operations will coincide with efforts — which in practice have already begun — undertaken by Israel's agents in order to create an international atmosphere sympathetic with Israel and make the Palestinians appear the side with whom peaceful reconciliation is absurd, no matter how many guarantees their leaders make. Once the series of operations conclude with three extremely violent and bloody operations against the settlements and school children, the international atmosphere will be fully sympathetic with Israel with regard to any measures it decides to undertake. These measures will be represented in seizing land and consequently announcing the annexation of the West Bank.

Israeli intelligence believes that when an announcement is made on an operation inside the occupied territories, Palestinian organizations, particularly the small ones, will promptly announce their responsibility for such operations. After the small organizations repeatedly announce responsibility for small operations, international public opinion will then logically attribute extremely violent operations also to the Palestinians, even if the fedayeen organizations are not responsible.

b. In a parallel operation, Israeli intelligence will unilaterally and indirectly encourage violent operations by the opposition in Syria within the next few months so that Syria will level charges against Jordan. Israeli intelligence feels this matter will escalate tension between the two countries to the stage of a long-term war of attrition. Israeli intelligence will also create friction among Sudan, Egypt, and Libya.

In their view — according to reports garnered by a number of Arab leaderships — Jordanian and Syrian preoccupation with border tension, in addition to Egypt's preoccupation with possible tension with Sudan and Libya, will weaken the Arab position to the point that nothing can be done with regard to what will be taking place in the occupied territories. Moreover, U.S., European, and Soviet intelligence — which will know in advance about the Israeli plan for violent operations in the occupied territories — will not be able to do anything because some of the Palestinian organizations will announce responsibility for these operations without knowing that the whole Israeli goal behind this is to create a new fait accompli in the region that will be regarded as a third operation which complements the wars of 1948 and 1967.

Arab Health Ministers Meeting Discusses Cholera

GF231056 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 22-23 Aug 85 p 4

[Text] Between 50 and 60 cholera cases are discovered in Kuwait each year and are promptly treated to avoid an epidemic, the Minister of Public Health and Planning Dr. 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi said yesterday. Dr. al-'Awadi, who is head of the executive office of Arab Health Ministers, opened an emergency meeting in Kuwait of Gulf preventive medicine officials. He said the meeting was an opportunity to consult and negotiate on the affair to explore the state of "panic that is spreading in our society these days."

The disease had broken out in Kuwait earlier than was usual this year, he said, explaining "We expect it by late September and early October each year."

Dr. al-'Awadi explained: "We discover between 50 to 60 cases every year out of whom 25 are quarantined and all are adequately treated to avoid the spread of rumours and the panic that is going on now."

Five more cases of cholera were reported yesterday in Kuwait bringing the total number of cases confirmed to 30.

Dr al-'Awadi told the conference: "I believe, as you well know, that the disease does not deserve all this fuss because we know that cholera has become an ordinary intestinal disease and less serious than other diseases," the minister said.

He claimed that countries neighboring that which was affected with a cholera epidemic tended to attach a kind of political importance to the affair and treated citizens of the country in an abnormal manner.

Dr. al-'Awadi said that Kuwait employed a strict preventive system that prevented the infiltration of such diseases into Kuwait. Kuwait is committed to international treaties and agreements that stipulate confidentiality as far as names are concerned of countries from which the cholera has been contracted, until that particular country announces it, he said.

The minister called on all participants at the meeting to study this phenomenon and appease the laymen who spread exaggerated rumours out of panic, which in turn bred false information on the reality of the situation. He also asked them to agree on ways to deal with cholera and other diseases that were considered important by the people.

The minister invited participants at the conference to visit the cholera patients and observe the progress of the treatment and the labs and preventive health divisions in which affected patients are quarantined.

Iraq's representative, Dr. Sa'dun al-Tikriti, hailed the health services in Kuwait and commended the preventive procedures.

Representatives of Iraq, Bahrain, Oman, the UAE, Qatar and the World Health Organization are attending the meeting.

'Id Prayers Outside Government Mosques Banned

GF261546 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-WATAN* has learned that the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has decided that 'id prayers will be performed in the ministry's mosques and that it has not granted any licenses to perform prayers in public places, such as clubs, as the custom

has been. The decision was made as a security measure and to avoid the negative effects and complaints resulting from the performance of prayers outside the ministry's mosques.

Official on Reduction of Expatriate Work Force

GF231944 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Aug (WAKH) — Khalid al-Jumay'an, Kuwaiti minister of labor and social affairs, has stressed that his ministry has prepared formulae for important measures to be taken by his ministry at the beginning of next year concerning a reduction in the work force coming from abroad. In a statement to *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*, published today, the Kuwaiti minister said: Some of the measures that have been discussed include the fixing of the percentage of foreign workers and the country's need for them, in order to put an end to negligence at some private institutions.

The Kuwaiti minister referred to new laws concerning the work force's contracts and contraventions. He said: In collaboration with the Ministry of Interior, officials at his ministry are preparing a detailed memorandum and general reports containing all legal and administrative measures.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Faysal Visits Moscow for Sports Event

For reportage on the visit by Prince Faysal ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Moscow to attend the World Youth Football finals, including his meeting with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 26 August DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AL-JAZIRAH Views Favorably Murphy Mideast Tour

PM261425 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 20 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Mr Richard Murphy's Mission"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy has concluded his week-long tour of the Middle East without meeting a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation as expected even by the most reserved observers.

The original aim of Murphy's tour was to discuss the question of U.S. negotiation with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation with a view to initiating a process for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East in the light of important developments which occurred since the signing of the Jordanian-Palestinian strategic agreement last February and the emergency Arab summit conference held in Casablanca during the first week of August.

Murphy's tour came after long contacts and consultations between the United States and Jordan and other Arab sides, between Washington and Amman and other Arab capitals. It was thought that these contacts would help to crystallize a U.S. political concept of the main facts and that they would lead to successful diplomatic efforts to promote a U.S.-Arab formula for peace in the Middle East. However, none of that materialized and Murphy has returned to Washington without any progress vis-a-vis the U.S. position on the question of negotiation with aJordanian-Palestinian joint delegation and, subsequently, the question of U.S. recognition of the Palestinian side, represented by the PLO, as a main party to the Middle East conflict and acknowledgment that no peaceful settlement is possible without Palestinian participation.

Despite all that, we are not terribly disappointed that Murphy did not meet with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. We also do not believe that the U.S. role in the Middle East is at a dead end after Murphy's recent tour. That is because these are only the early stages. Murphy's recent tour was the first of its kind since the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement was concluded, that is if we exclude John Whitehead's urgent mission a few days earlier. On this first tour Murphy had to examine all the facts, know the initial positions of the various sides, and return to Washington with an objective view that would help him and U.S. pclicymakers plan their next steps in the region.

The matter of Israeli pressure on the United States to prevent it from holding negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation is a secondary matter reflecting a distorted situation because Israel, despite its influence in Washington through the Zionist lobby, is less capable of exerting pressure on Washington than Washington is capable of exerting pressure on Tel Aviv. However, where Washington is concerned, it is more a question of a previous strategic mistake in its Middle East policy. That mistake was the old alignment with Israel to the exclusion of the Arab sides. That mistake could be corrected through shuttle tours by senior U.S. officials such as Murphy.

There are many signs that the United States is beginning to move toward correcting that old mistake. These signs began to appear after His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz visited the United States last February when he and the U.S. President formed a joint conviction that the United States should negotiate directly with the main parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict. President Reagan officially confirmed that conviction when he announced that his country would hold direct negotiations with these parties in search of a just and durable settlement in the Middle East.

Murphy's tour is not the end of the U.S. role in the Middle East. On the contrary, it may be the beginning of a new role based on a new political concept and encouraging initiatives reviving real hope for a fair and active U.S. part. After all, Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Richard Murphy himself confirmed at the end of their talks that some progress has been achieved and that Murphy's mission scored some success. The next few days may reveal some undeclared results of that mission.

Oil Production, Reserve Use Estimates Said Wrong

GF251254 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Commenting on an item published in the periodical report of the National Westminister Bank in London recently concerning the deficit the bank expects in the trade balance of Saudi

Arabia, an official source at the Ministry of Finance and National Economy told the SPA correspondent that the contents of the report are based on low expectations and are incorrect concerning the Kingdom's future oil production. Thus, the report arrives at totally wrong conclusions. Also, the report's figures on the Kingdom's withdrawal of its reserves are incorrect and fabricated. The source added that the financial policy of the Saudi Government is set based on preserving a strong financial position and the ability to continue economic growth.

Moreover, the Kingdom has previously declared its oil policy following recent developments in the oil market. Policy is set based on safeguarding the Kingdom's interests by correcting its position as a main oil producer.

Crown Prince on Palestinian, Lebanese Issues

GF260656 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1517 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Jeddah, 25 Aug (SPA) — His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, has made an address on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. The following is the text of the message:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon our prophet Muhammad, his scion, and his companions. Dear brothers in Islam; honorable citizens; my brothers and sons; men of the Armed Forces: Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. On this blessed occasion, I am pleased to congratulate you on the blessed glorious 'Id al-Adha and to congratulate the pilgrims and to wish them success in their pilgrimage. I ask almighty God to accept the good deeds of everyone and to grant us success in this life and in the hereafter; He is capable of doing what He pleases.

Brother Muslims, all mankind has passed through the stages of peoples knowing each other and cooperating with each other to the stage of integration, and are looking toward an ideology that regulates their lives and frees them of anxiety and takes them from the unknown to the known, particularly as all creeds, systems, and schools of thought produced by materialism have failed. There is no doubt that since its early dawn humanity has not known an integrated religion as Islam, which integrates life and religion, faith and security. In Islam there is no life without religion and no security without faith. Of course, the ability of Muslims to carry out the required vanguard role depends on their unity. Islam is a religion of monotheism and unity. We all worship one God, believe in the same book, and are guided by the traditions of the same prophet. These are facts that leave no scope for differences among Muslims, neither differences over content nor differences over form.

Therefore, I seize this opportunity to appeal to Muslim ulema and leaders to immediately embark on bridging the artificial gaps such as sectarianism, for the Muslims are one nation [ummah] and are not sects or nations.

Brother believers: The enemies of Islam have sought to obliterate our Islamic identity through a flow of imported ideologies. Such ideologies, however, have failed in uprooting Islam from our hearts. Therefore, today we see them resorting to sectarianism and racism to undermine the unity of Muslims in their belief and in the path they pursue. Let us contemplate what is happening in Lebanon: the bloody actions and the mad events. That dear Arab country has become a test tube where sectarian and partition experiments are being carried out as a prelude for implementing them elsewhere among the peoples and countries of the Muslim world. Hence, the terrifying implications of the war can be seen between the two fraternal Muslim countries, Iraq and Iran.

Even though the causes and manifestations of the war between Iraq and Iran may differ from the Lebanese civil war, the objectives that are sought for it are no different from the objectives for the Lebanese war. Muslim leaders are aware of the threats and dangers which the Iran-Iraq war poses for the unity of the Muslim world, and are making every effort to end it. We have great hope that as a result of the judiciousness of the Iraqi and Iranian leaderships the efforts of the Muslim leaders will be successful.

Brother Muslims: On such an occasion, the occasion of sacrifice, I salute the people of Afghanistan who are standing fast in the face of lethal and destructive weapons. This is not surprising, for although the believer sacrifices his life he is not defeated. He determines the destiny of his nation with his faith and charts the course of history.

Brother Muslims, I do not need to remind you of the Palestinian cause, for it is the most important cause for the Muslim nation. Jerusalem is the first qiblah [direction of prayer] and its mosque is the third holiest mosque.

The Palestinian people have been Muslims for a long time. Their rights are a trust not only in the hands of the Arabs but also in the hands of Muslims. Islam for us Arabs is not merely a historical dimension, but is the honor and pride of all time. For us it is above being a cultural factor. It is above all dimensions and more comprehensive than all concepts. It is the axis of Arab existence. Therefore, true Arabism is not merely compatible with Islam but is intrinsic to it. This is a fact which all those must realize who are seeking to isolate Arabism from Islam and Muslims from Arabs. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

UAE

Heir Apparent Leaves on Private Visit to Pakistan

GF261820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Aug (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent of Abu Dhabi and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, left Abu Dhabi today for Pakistan on a private visit scheduled to last several days.

He was accompanied by Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, the ruler's representative in the Eastern Region and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

PDRY

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for Canada

GF251605 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Supreme People's Council, led by Brother 'Ali Ahmad al-Salami, member of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, chairman of the Foreign Relations Council, chairman of the PDRY parliamentary branch, and chairman of the Arab Parliamentary Union left Aden for Canada this afternoon.

The delegation is to participate in the 74th conference of the International Parliamentary Union scheduled to take place in Ottawa on September 1-2.

Mubarak Receives Congratulations on 'Id

From Bangladesh President

NC261702 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Agu (MENA) — Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad phoned President Husni Mubarak this afternoon and exchanged congratulations with him on the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

From Pope Shinudah

NC262110 Cairo MENA in English 2052 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 26, (MENA) — Pope Shinudah, head of the Coptic Orthodox Church, sent a cable of greetings today to President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the Moslem feast of Corban Bairam.

'Sources' Confirm Plague Cases in Libya

NC262159 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2136 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA) — Informed sources have emphasized that cases of plague have occurred in Libya and that the Egyptian Government has taken protective measures regarding a number of the workers who have returned from that country. The workers were placed in quarantine after plague was found to exist in the Libyan territories from which they had come.

The sources added that the medical examination carried out on the Egyptian workers placed in quarantine has proved that none of them has been infected with the disease.

The Libyan news agency today said that the cases of plague appearing in Libya were confined to a number of Egyptian and Tunisian workers. JANA added that these workers have been deported from the country. The sources said that the Libyan news agency's report today confirms the existence of plague in Libya.

Lybian Troops on Tunisian Border Causes 'Concern'

GF261539 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources have told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Egypt is concerned about the concentration of Libyan troops on the Libyan-Tunisian border. The sources stated that this concern will not be translated into military action against Libya if it attacks Tunisia, because Egypt does not interfere in disputes which arise in the Arab region.

However, Egypt will not allow anything to upset the current balance of power in the Arab region, and of course it will not remain idle if Libya sweeps into Tunisian territory. The sources have ruled out a Libyan attack, however Libya has made us accustomed to expecting the unexpected.

Involvement in Detention of Sudan Official Denied

NC262150 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Aug (MENA) — An official source has denied that Egypt had anything to do with the detention of Integration General Secretary Abu Bakr 'Uthman in Sudan. Such action is a Sudanese internal affair. The source, who was referring to a report released by SUNA today, affirmed that there have been no consultations between the Egyptian and Sudanese Governments over this issue. The only exchange occurred, he added, when the Sudanese Government notified the Egyptian Government that it will take legal action against Abu Bakr 'Uthman and his deputy for their links with the defunct regime. No further exchanges were made in connection with this issue.

Economy Minister Discusses Trade, Foreign Debts

PM231300 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Aug 85 p 11

[Interview with Minister of Economy Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali by 'Abd al-Rahman 'Aql in Cairo — date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you explain the phenomenon of the fall of the Egyptian pound's rate of exchange against the dollar to 1.55-1.57? In fact, rumors are circulating to the effect that there will be new rise in the dollar and that money dealers intend to raise the dollar so it will be 2 pounds to the dollar by the end of this year.

Answer: Beginning with the current 5-year plan, economic policy aims at achieving high rates of growth averaging 8 percent per annum, creating job opportunities, and reducing the balance of payments deficit until it is completely eliminated by the end of the next 5-year plan. This is in addition to the achievement of objectives in other economic sectors. This has been the government policy put into effect beginning with the current 5-year plan. With regard to the phenomenon of the drop in the pound's rate of exchange against the dollar or the rise in the rate of foreign currencies in the free market, this is due to several reasons, foremost among which are:

The major deficit in the trade balance, the principle reason for which is the importation of more than 40 percent of our food supplies in addition to the failure of our exports to keep pace with the increase in imports. The fall in exports in relation to imports because of the increase in imports has meant that exports have declined from more than 60 percent to 40 percent.

The negative changes in the country's foreign currency earnings as a result of the drop in oil prices to less than $25 per barrel from $40 in the seventies; the reduction in remittances from Egyptians working abroad as a result of the economic recession in the Gulf countries and the cutback in salaries; the negative effect on Suez Canal revenues of the world recession and the drop in oil production. In Saudi Arabia, for example, production has dropped from 10 million barrels per day to around 2 million barrels per day. This represents a substantial proportion of the trade. Moreover, the Iraq-Iran war has affected trade.

The increase in the demand for foreign currencies for travel abroad, for pilgrimage, and for tourism abroad in addition to demands for other purposes.

How can these negative factors be overcome? The principal way in the long term is to increase production so as to achieve the greatest possible self-sufficiency in basic food commodities so that we lessen our dependence on imports. It is inconceivable that we should import white cheese, for example. Although it is one small item in the list of commodities, altogether these small items represent a major proportion of imports. Therefore, the long-term solution is to increase and improve the quality of production and reduce the balance of payments deficit, which the current and the next 5-year plans aim to achieve.

In the short term we cannot leave the situation as it is without dealing with it. For this reason imports are being rationalized so that the country's foreign currency resources will not be exhausted in importing less important commodities and will be directed toward importing more important ones, primarily capital goods and production requirements, in order to increase the present production capacity.

With regard to the present rise in currency rates, it is seasonal because of the increase in demand due to the coincidence of the pilgrimage season with the season of foreign travel, which is happening for the first time.

Question: But despite the increase in demand because of pilgrimage and travel abroad, there is on the other hand the return of those working abroad for the summer season.

Answer: This is true, but recently there has been an accumulation in applications to import production requirements. In other words, everything happened at once.

Furthermore, the present rise in the rate of exchange could be somewhat beneficial in that the increase in rates of exchange could mean that exports will be reduced and some people will refrain from travel abroad, all of which could lessen the demand.

Question: What is the truth regarding the effects of foreign trade on the Egyptian economy and what was said about the World Bank recently issuing a report saying that Egypt's foreign debts totaled $31 billion? How capable is the Egyptian economy of repaying these debts?

Answer: As is known, the question of foreign debts for the Third World countries has become an important and serious problem. President Mubarak concentrated on this problem in his speech at the Addis Ababa African summit. He said that the continent's debts total more than $158 billion. This problem is also causing concern for the Latin American countries. Perhaps you know that a conference was held to discuss this international problem and that President Castro went as far as to demand the abolition and the nonpayment of these debts, while the President of Peru put forward a more reasonable proposal, which is the repayment of the debts and interest installments within the limits of 10 percent of the total exports of the countries concerned. The problem is global and needs international action and cooperation between the developed states and the developing countries in order to reach satisfactory solutions. I would like to point here to a known fact — that even the creditor countries are suffering from recession problems. Therefore if the developing countries paid the arrears, then this in itself would cause a problem to the creditor countries. The repayment of these debts would mean that the Third World countries would not import commodities and products from these countries and therefore the recession and depression from which they are suffering would become more acute. The Third World countries have an interest in reducing the burden of these debts, just as the creditor countries have an interest in that so that they can invigorate economic activity and overcome the recession.

When it comes to Egypt, there is no doubt that the development programs and the plans we have implemented in the past years have forced us to borrow in order to finance development and infrastructure projects. I believe that the effects of the utilization of these debts can be observed by the ordinary citizen. In the railroads, for example, the railroad network has been developed and the number of trains and ancillary facilities have been increased. This has cost more than $1 billion. In the field of telephone services, there has been tangible investment, whose effects on the telephone services, which greatly deteriorated in the mid and late seventies, have been obvious. Of course, this cannot be achieved without investments.

In the field of ports, the new port of Dumyat has been completed and the building of a 4-lane highway leading to it has also been completed. All this requires major financing.

In the field of industry and agriculture, the implementation of projects necessitated providing the necessary investments to increase production capacity. Some of these projects have been financed through loans. The repayment of these loans and the interest on them has become a burden which must be met. The burden of these debts has increased substantially. We can say that the servicing of these debts could reach 24 percent. Servicing the debts means allocating 24 percent of our exports of goods and services to paying the installments and interest.

Despite the rise of debt servicing to this level, it is still within safe limits, although it has begun to reach a dangerous level. I believe that Egypt will not reach the level reached by certain countries such as Mexico and Argentina, which needed to reschedule their debts, which is an indication of the unsound financial position of these countries.

Thank God we have not yet reached this level, although I must warn that we have reached a high level in the debt servicing rate that demands great care and attention.

In other words, we should strongly encourage exports so that our exports increase substantially and we do not allow consumption to devour all production, which would mean the continuation of the balance of payments deficit and the inability to repay our debts. We also need an austerity program in the field of consumption of nonessential commodities in order to lighten the burden of the balance of payments.

AL-AHRAM Blames U.S. for Failed Murphy Mission

PM241234 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 23 Aug 85 p 3

[Ahmad Nafi' "The Arab Homeland" column: "The Path of Peace and U.S. reluctance"]

[Excerpts] After a long wait U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's tour of the area ended without achieving the desired results. Rather, the tour has shown a definite U.S. reluctance to pave the way to launching the peace process by holding joint talks between the United States and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Had this dialogue taken place it would have ensured the removal of many of the obstacles blocking progress toward a comprehensive peaceful settlement.

The U.S. reluctance was evident even in the press statement which Murphy made before leaving Amman. The statement said that the United States is still prepared to hold a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if this will help to "put us on a practical and active course in the peace process."

He said that he will brief President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz on the outcome of his tour of the area "in order to support any steps that the parties in the area might take in the coming few weeks." Nevertheless, the reluctance did not close the door to the possibility of altering the course of U.S. policy by reaching the right decision which is the only approach to the peace process — namely to initiate the tripartite dialogue which would enable the United States in particular to fully and directly understand the PLO's objectives. It is hoped that Washington's evaluation of the outcome of Murphy's talks will lead to a reappraisal of U.S. policy toward the Arab area so that the peace opportunity available in 1985 will not be lost and the area will not have to go on living in a whirpool resulting from the state of no peace, no war.

Obviously the U.S. reluctance is due to the U.S. policy itself more than to Israeli intransigence. It is true that Murphy was met with unchanging Israeli notes, but one should not confuse these and the practical and active course of peace to which the U.S. assistant secretary of state referred in his statement. The Israeli notes rather mean that Israel rejects peace as such, and there is a great difference between the two.

The United States should realize this and should be aware of the slippery slope onto which Israeli policy is leading it. This has made the great majority of the Arab people in various parts of the great Arab homeland believe in the current saying that U.S. policy in the Middle East is decided in Tel Aviv and not Washington.

The real reason Murphy's new mission did not achieve the desired results is that the United States has put preconditions for conducting the dialogue, conditions that are rejected by Jordan and the PLO because they insist that the peace process should progress through dialogue and nothing else.

Moreover, the U.S. side has abandoned its previous promises to the Jordanian Government to work for peace through the so-called comprehensive deal which begins with dialogue that would remove all obstacles and difficulties and end with convening an international conference for direct negotiations in order to reach a comprehensive peaceful settlement. The most important condition that the United States has set was to ensure that the dialogue would lead to Palestinian recognition of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, that is to recognize Israel's existence, and that "the dialogue should lead to direct negotiations between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel." It can be said that the U.S. preconditions are the major stumbling blocks that have so far prevented agreement on dialogue.

U.S. intransigence here is quite evident in setting preconditions that negate the value of the dialogue which is intended to meet the requirements of paving the way to a settlement by all the parties, particularly the United States, which alone can influence Israel. The objectives of the dialogue were the subject of many preliminary discussions and contacts since the United States agreed on the Egyptian-Jordanian proposal to make the dialogue the right approach to negotiations that would take place under international supervision. The objectives of the dialogue were compatible with what the United States has been reiterating for many years — that it is prepared to recognize the PLO if the organization accepts Resolutions 242 and 338, which could have happened conditionally if the dialogue had made progress and the United States had recognized the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the PLO as the legitimate representative of this people.

What is important is that the preconditions have been rejected and the Jordanian-Palestinian side insists that dialogue has nothing to do with direct negotiations with Israel, which cannot be held separately and can only take place at an international conference to be attended by the parties to the conflict, which are also the parties to peace.

If the United States wishes to launch the peace process in the Middle East the way to do it is to initiate the tripartite dialogue that would ensure agreement on an international umbrella for a comprehensive peace settlement, an idea that is widely accepted internationally and is accepted by the Arab countries that are in conflict among themselves. The convening of an international conference in the manner proposed would prevent the negotiations becoming the target of attempts at polarization and would lend international legitimacy to to the agreements concluded through it.

The way to break the deadlock and end the serious situation in the Arab area is for U.S. policy in the region to be reappraised now that the Arab side has gone as far as possible in showing its desire to work for the achievement of comprehensive peace in the area. What the U.S. Administration now needs more than a reappraisal of its policy is to examine the consequences of missing the peace opportunity available in 1985. This alone should be sufficient to prompt it to take the right decision.

The U.S. Administration is called upon to urge Israel to accept real peace in the area because this is the essence of the problem. As for the path of peace, it is there and it is clear. All it needs is to stick to it and to deter those who reject peace.

Commentary Examines Al-Qadhdhafi 'Plots'
NC250508 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi can still deny his responsibility for terrorist methods and plots against Arab countries, or even against countries outside the Arab region, because such plots are usually undertaken covertly. The full dimensions of these operations are either exposed or they remain secret. Al-Qadhdhafi is confident that those who are arrested while carrying out his plans will never meet the colonel or any member of his clique. As long as lies exist, the colonel will continue to fabricate claims and his voice will still be loud.

However, the colonel's mobilization of tens of thousands of soldiers equipped with the most advanced weapons to silence an information campaign against him represents the true sense of his rudeness. The colonel tells the world that he will attack an Arab state merely because its press has criticized his barbaric and savage treatment of its sons who have been rendering services to his citizens. What can he tell his Libyan people? He tells them that he wants to attack Tunisia because it had objected to the expulsion and humiliation of its sons and had complained that the rights of its citizens were being plundered and their toil and struggle in the service of the Libyan people wasted. The sons of Tunisia consider the Libyan people to be their brothers and part of the Arab homeland.

We don't believe that Col al-Qadhdhafi and his worn out regime will find an excuse to justify this act of arrogance by expelling tens of thousands of Egyptians, Tunisians, and other Arab citizens. This irresponsible and unethical act contradicts all international norms, laws, and values which Arabs and Muslims at one time used to dominate the world.

News agencies have disseminated a report that a ranking official in the Libyan Foreign Ministry has informed the Tunisian Embassy in Tripoli that Libya will use force against Tunisia to silence what it calls a hostile campaign against it. Perhaps Tunisia still remembers what happened in Qafsah when Al-Qadhdhafi ordered his hired mercenaries to foment chaos in an attempt to shake stability in Tunisia. We are sure that the colonel will use mercenaries to attack Tunisia this time as well. No Libyan who respects his country, homeland, and Arabism would agree to participate in implementing Al-Qadhdhafi's plots against any Arab country. Therefore, Al-Qadhdhafi depends on non-Libyan mercenaries or on Libyans like himself who are weak-hearted and unscrupulous to implement his plots.

Al-Qadhdhafi tried to convince a large number of the Arab workers whom he has expelled, particularly the Egyptians, to relinquish their own citizenship and to acquire that of Libya.

The Arab workers turned down Al-Qadhdhafi's offer, but not because they differentiate between Egyptian citizenship and any other Arab citizenship. They believe in the unity of the Arab nation. They refused because Al-Qadhdhafi wanted to bribe them into serving his own personal interests rather than the interests of the Libyan people. These workers, who are proud of their citizenship, rejected his offer because they were providing basic services to the Libyan people. Such services can never be obtained by Al-Qadhdhafi or by importing foreign expertise, for their primary goal is to collect money and achieve the maximum possible profit. By expelling the Arab workers from Libya, Col al-Qadhdhafi thinks they will suffer great losses. On the contrary, these workers will return to their own countries and participate in development projects there. The only loser is the Libyan people, who will be deprived of the doctor who treats them, the engineer who builds their houses and towns, the teacher who educates them, and the worker who sweats to develop their country. However, Col al-Qadhdhafi is not interested in this. He is only interested in fulfilling what his sick mind dictates.

By deporting 100,000 Egyptians, more than 25,000 Tunisians, and thousands of other Arab nationalities, Col al-Qadhdhafi though he would be achieving two goals simultaneously. The first goal was to ease the oppressing crisis affecting the Libyan economy. The second was his desire to shake the stability of those countries whose thousands of sons he has expelled. The colonel believed that the money these workers sent to their countries — money earned by sweat and toil — would contribute to promoting their national economies. Therefore, he sought to deprive these countries of this money transfer. He was particularly concerned with Egypt, because he thinks that Egyptians working in Libya contribute more toward promoting their own country's capabilities. Al-Qadhdhafi has failed to realize that Egypt sent all these workers to Libya because the latter needed them for its development process. When these workers return to Egypt, they will not be the problem for Egypt that Al-Qadhdhafi desired. Perhaps their return will prove even more useful to the Egyptian economy than their employment in Libya. It is regrettable and ridiculous, however, that an Arab ruler's grudges and ignominious way of thinking can lead him to deprive a worker of the fruit of his labors and to expel him in a barbaric way without allowing him his legitimate rights.

Some people might say that the colonel is facing terrible economic pressures. This claim is baseless, however, because those who are being expelled by Al-Qadhdhafi participate in both the human and economic development process. Libya cannot possibly achieve its required welfare and growth without the assistance of these workers. It would have been more appropriate for Al-Qadhdhafi to have stopped wasting Libyan money on plotting and interfering in the affairs of others. Abandoning these acts will certainly save a lot of money and will inevitably prove beneficial to the Libyan people. Al-Qadhdhafi, however, does not want to give up these attitudes. He is the master of such plots and he cannot possibly live without them. The day will come when he regrets these acts, but by then it will be too late.

AL-AHRAM Discusses Foreign Debt Solution
PM251658 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 16 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Egypt's Interest Is Everybody's Responsibility"]

[Text] Despite the economic difficulties Egypt is facing in rebuilding the state on a scientific and realistic basis founded on planning and development, very tangible progress in the

achievements in the field of services to alleviate hardships for the citizens is felt by every visitor.

Despite the difficulties Egypt is encountering in meeting its obligations and repaying its foreign debts, the government has turned down a proposal put forward at the Egyptian expatriates conference to float a loan to repay these debts. The Egyptian minister of economy made it clear to the conferees that, although it is true that the government is facing difficulties in this field, matters have not reached the point of requesting the citizens to participate in repaying foreign debts.

We believe that nobody should miss the significance of this. The government, which is striving to broaden the people's participation in all fields, particularly the fields of development and production, refuses to adopt the policy of easy solutions, such as the idea of floating a loan, because such a policy is more like a palliative.

What Egypt needs in fact goes far beyond palliatives and makes it necessary to resort to practical and scientific solutions in dealing drastically with the economic problem.

What the Egyptian Government is striving for now is to attract the efforts, thought, and funds of every Egyptian belonging to this country so that he can contribute to the creation of projects that would provide more employment opportunities, contribute to increasing the general national product, and achieve as far as possible the dream of self-sufficiency out of the conviction that the fundamental basis of independent decisionmaking is the achievement of economic independence that would make Egypt immune to all kinds of pressures and bargaining.

The philosophy of the desire to link the Egyptians to their homeland does not stem from the narrow concept of seeking to attract their money. Rather the true concept is the desire to appeal to their deep sense of belonging for which the Egyptians have been known throughout history.

The philosophy of Egypt's desire to link its sons abroad to their country also stems from the conviction that working for Egypt is the responsibility of every Egyptian, regardless of whether he is resident or abroad, a responsibility which every Egyptian is proud to bear and fulfill.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,938

JN261618 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Communique No 1,938 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 August 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With confidence and high spirits our valiant Armed Forces continue their brave combat activities in all operational sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our forward formations carried out effective artillery strikes against enemy positions and vehicles opposite our positions in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment. Other units in the same sector destroyed two infantry positions and killed three enemy soldiers.

2. One of our forward units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector delivered a destructive strike against an enemy tower used for hostile purposes and managed to hit and destroy it. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from the attacked tower.

3. One of our forward units monitored an enemy patrol trying to approach our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our unit engaged the patrol with its weapons and forced it to flee after killing of wounding a number of its troops. One of our patrols in the same sector found a quantity of serviceable weapons the enemy left behind in previous battles.

4. Our forward units pounded enemy units opposite them in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector, destroying one large enemy vehicle and three infantry positions and causing large fires in other positions.

5. One enemy ammunition depot was burned and one enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The criminal enemy forces shelled the Al-Shihabi subdistrict with long range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 August 1985

Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for IPU Meeting

JN271029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 27 Aug (INA) — A National Assembly delegation led by Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, head of the Arab and international relations committee, left for Ottowa this morning to attend the 74th IPU conference that will begin there on Monday.

Sham'un, Hilu, Al-Jumayyil Meet in Bikfayya
NC270959 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] A tripartite meeting was held this morning at the Presidential Palace in Bikfayya among former President Camille Sham'un, President al-Jumayyil, and former President Hilu. After the meeting, Sham'un said that he and former President Hilu will go to Ihdin tomorrow to meet with former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

Phalangist Party Prepared To Consider Reforms
NC261515 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Phalangist Party today affirmed its readiness to consider any proposed political reform. The party wants reforms, but they must be carried out through democratic and rational methods and without pressure. The party has rejected submission to extortion and intimidation.

At the beginning of a joint meeting of the party's political bureau and central council, party leader Dr Elie Karamah questioned the aims of those who are constantly working to foil all efforts to find a solution agreeable to all Lebanese. He also questioned those who work to obstruct every step toward restoring security and stability in this tortured homeland.

Karamah said that those who plan to prevent the reunification of the homeland and who go too far in their plot to partition and dismember the country are disregarding the Syrian initiative. They have continued to hinder the role that the Syrian officials are playing to check the deterioration of the security situation and to achieve national accord.

He urgently called on the Christians and Muslims to take a united stand to expose the intentions of those who repeatedly insist on pushing the country toward the abyss and want to lead Lebanon to extinction.

Franjiyah Congratulates Sham'un on Election
NC271012 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Former President Sulayman Franjiyah today telephoned Dany Sham'un, National Liberal Party leader. The two men reviewed the current situation and developments in Lebanon. Franjiyah congratulated Sham'un on his election as party leader.

Sham'un Discusses Role of Syrian Observers
NC261954 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party, spoke to the Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation tonight about the deployment of Syrian observers. He affirmed that Syria should be fair and just, and not a party to the dispute, if it wished to be an observer. He explained that as long as weapons and trucks loaded with ammunition proceed to West Beirut for the benefit of Minister Nabih Birri, the man advocating decisive action, and as long as shells continue to fall on Kasrawan, Al-Matn, and other areas, there can be no real role for Syrian observers.

As for what is happening within the National Liberal Party, Dany Sham'un said that the issue of party elections is an internal one. He added: New appointments will be made in the party, including new secretaries and members in its higher political council. I hope that everyone will be satisfied with those we appoint to assume party work.

Lebanese Forces Said To Accept Syrian Observers
NC271130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Certain reports today refer to a solution to the question surrounding the deployment of Syrian observers. This question has been an issue of dispute with the Lebanese Forces and Army. The reports say that the Lebanese Forces have agreed to the Syrian observers being deployed inside the eastern areas, provided they are joined by French observers. Other reports indicate that France is exerting efforts on Syria to persuade it to accept the deployment of U.S. and British observers along with those from Syria and France.

France, UK, U.S. Discuss Deploying Observers
NC261654 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] There has been a French-British-U.S. move aimed at holding consultations to resolve the issue of monitoring the cease-fire in Lebanon. According to reports, France is playing the main role in this respect, because it is directly concerned in the matter. A French observation team is currently on the mountain combat lines to monitor the cease-fire.

The reports say that the French Government has held urgent consultations with the U.S. and British Governments on the disturbed situation in Lebanon. The goal is to formulate a joint plan to deploy observers in hot spots in coordination with Damascus.

According to reports, France is expected to ask the UN Security Council to convene if the disturbances resume in Lebanon. A French envoy is also expected to visit Lebanon in the next few days for consultations with the Lebanese Government on security and political developments. The envoy will then go to Damascus on a similar mission.

Syria's Talas Inspects Troops in Al-Biqa'
NC261432 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas inspected Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' area today.

Passengers in 2 Buses Kidnapped in West Beirut

NC270953 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Efforts are being made to secure the release of the passengers of two buses. One vehicle belongs to Middle East Airlines and the other to the American University. The passengers were kidnapped by gunmen at 1030 today in Tahwitat Burj al-Barajinah.

Gunmen Kidnap 3 at Roadblock; 1 Later Released

NC271027 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Gunmen manning a roadblock on the airport bridge near Hamadah Palace kidnapped Therese Marun, Bulus Bisharah 'Atiyah, and Nabil Yusuf Buharb at 0830 today. The three had been traveling in a green Renault 12 car from the south to the eastern area of Beirut. Therese Marun was later released, but the fate of the other two remains unknown.

Further Reportage on Continued Beirut Fighting

Phalangist, Tashnaq Forces Clash

NC261058 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The atmosphere is tense in the area of Burj Hammud [East Beirut] following clashes on Araks Street between Phalangist forces and Tashnaq Party members. The fighting started at 1700 last night and continued for 4 hours. It resumed at 0300 today. Several persons were wounded.

Situation 'Tense'

NC262045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The machinegun fire that was being exchanged on the Kafr Shima-Al-'Amrusiyah combat line [south of Beirut] developed into clashes at 2200 tonight. The fighting involves the use of medium-caliber machineguns and sporadic rocket fire.

Meanwhile, the situation remains tense in Al-Shiyah, Bi'r al-'Abd, and Al-Awza'i following the alert declared by the Amal Movement, Hizballah, and the Islamic Movement.

Amal Uses Long-Range Artillery

NC270935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The Amal Movement has once again violated the 'Anjar agreement, which prohibits the use of long-range artillery. At 1130 today, a number of artillery shells landed on the Kasrawan coastal area.

Commentary Examines 'Nuclear Danger' by Israel

JN261432 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: In a statement on their talks in Damascus, the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan foreign ministers drew the attention of the world public to the seriousness of the growing Israeli military nuclear ability, supported by imperialism and imperialist forces, and to the danger this growing ability poses to peace and security in the Middle East and the whole world. Drawing the attention of public opinion to this development was essential in the wake of available information on Israeli activity in the area of atomic research for military purposes and on the dangers posed by the adventuristic and aggressive Israeli rulers' possible resort to nuclear weapons in a region full of tension and exposed to the dangers of armed disputes at any time.

It is no secret that the interests of states and several groups of states, including those constituting elements of international balance, intermix in this region. The Israeli rulers' attempt to possess nuclear power is not new. After the Israelis established the first nuclear reactor in Dimona with the help of France, storeda vessel's shipment of uranium, obtained radioactive materials fraudulently from West European countries, acquired U.S. electronic equipment used in nuclear weapons, and talked about erecting nuclear missiles or missiles carrying nuclear heads of the (Arehat) type of Israeli-held territory, the world knew that the Israeli rulers, who are carrying out a hostile and expansionist scheme in the Middle East, were seeking to place atomic weapons at the disposal of this scheme after the United States placed the most modern and sophiisticated war methods and tools at their disposal.

In their atomic activities the Israeli rulers received assistance from France, the FRG, the United States, and the racist regime in South Africa at different stages of their work regarding nuclear research for military purposes. In his memorandums, former Israeli war minister Moshe Dayan said that he and other Israeli rulers had at one point in the October war of liberation thought of using nulcear weapons. Indications and information available to many world circles show that the nuclear situation in Israel is not one of theories and probabilities, but a serious and realistic situation with all the dangers it entails.

The Israeli rulers, who refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and who refused to allow the international surveillance body to inspect Israeli ncuear installations, bear a huge responsibility for whatever results from their march along the path of nuclear weaponry and from including these weapons in the military equation in the region. The responsibility of the United States and other states which extend assistance to Israel is no less than that of the Israeli rulers. It is the duty of the international community and all those concerned about world peace to strongly intervene in order to free the Middle East region from the dangers posed by nuclear weapons and to rescue the world from the possible eruption of a large nuclear war caused either by mistake or by the Israeli rulers' adventures and their schemes for regional expansion in the region.

The Israeli Government sent its planes to destroy the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad, built for peaceful uses, under the pretext of averting future nuclear danger. Thus, it is the right of those threatened by Israeli nuclear weapons to protect themselves by both preventive and even deterrent methods if necessary. It is well known that nuclear weapons are not restricted to only one side in the world or available in only one place. It is still not too late to protect the region from the danger posed by threats to use nuclear weapons. The international community is dutybound to curb the nuclear danger stemming from Israel.

Vice President Discusses Lebanon, Peace in Region

JN231723 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Damascus —Under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, the third ordinary general conference of the Federation of Arab Writers began its meetings in the conference hall of the Federation's building this morning. Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah deputized for President al-Asad in inaugurating the conference.

Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah conveyed the greetings and wishes of President Hafiz al-Asad to the conference participants. Mashariqah affirmed that Syria, under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, is confronting all the imperialist and Zionist plots and schemes in the region.

He said: Under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad the masses of our people in this steadfast country, along with the masses of the Arab nation, have confronted the Camp David course because they consider it treasonous and an abandonment of the pan-Arab struggle. The masses also confronted the deviation in the Palestinian arena which raised the slogan of independent Palestinian national decisionmaking in order to deceive Arab masses in general and Palestinian masses in particular and in order to enable the deviationists to join Camp David under the guise of this slogan.

The vice president affirmed that Syria stands beside the Palestinian nationalists and strugglers with all its resources because these strugglers constitute the main national force in the Palestinian arena. Syria is extending to them support in all areas in order to enable them to pursue their militant march.

On Syria's concept of peace in the Middle East, the vice president said: The peace issue is linked with the balance of power and with the establishment of a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy, which would create an opportunity for achieving a peace in which every grain of the occupied homeland's soil and all the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people could be regained.

The vice president touched on the situation in Lebanon and the plots being hatched against its people. He also touched on Syria's efforts to restore security and stability to Lebanon. He explained that under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, and through the leader's wisdom and clear vision of the situation in Lebanon and of the dimensions of the state of affairs there, Syria has adopted a firm policy based on putting an end to fighting, restoring the country's unity —both land and people,

achieving national accord in the Lebanese arena, and on filling the gaps through which plotters and saboteurs infiltrate. He said that this is Syria's firm policy. There is only one option —the option of putting an end to fighting, maintaining Lebanon's unity, and achieving national accord. Syria will continue its policy of supporting the Lebanese in order to overcome this ordeal.

Concluding his speech, the vice president affirmed that the popular masses in this country and the Arab masses in all the Arab territories are pursuing their relentless struggle and triumphant march under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of the Arab nation's march on the paths of victory and liberation.

Road Repair Contract Signed With Lebanon
JN241443 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Damascus, 24 Aug (SANA) — A contract to maintain and repaire the roads of fraternal southern Lebanon was initialed here today. Minister of Construction Riyad Baghdadi signed the contract for the Syrian side, while Dr Muhammad Baydun, chairman of the Council for the Reconstruction of the South, signed it for the Lebanese side. The contract, whose value totals 100 million Lebanese pounds, stipulates that the Jabal Qasyun Company will carry out maintenance and repair work on the roads of southern Lebanon within 1 year from the date orders are given to start operation.

Rabin Defends Anti-Terrorist Record

TA261233 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpts] "Broadening roads as a measure of fighting terrorism was the right thing to do in the refugee camps, but it cannot be applied to the large towns. We cannot destroy the casbah." These remarks were made by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin during yesterday's Cabinet session, in the framework of the discussion on recent terrorist attacks and the fight against terrorism. Rabin was answering Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon, who asked why we are refraining from broadening roads in the populated areas in the West Bank as well.

Sharon hinted his question came to protest the fact that there was no discussion on the issue of terrorism in the Cabinet, despite the fact that the prime minister promised such a discussion would take place. The prime minister announced that the Cabinet will discuss ways of fighting terrorism. The defense minister answered Sharon by enumerating the number of expulsions, restriction of movement orders, and administrative detentions that have been issued during the last month. Regarding the closure of newspapers, Rabin said Jerusalem was under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry.

The defense minister and security elements emphasized there is no comprehensive solution to terrorism. In their opinion the most effective measure is expulsion. The effectiveness of this measure, however, is conditional upon quick action.

The transportation minister remarked that the obstacle to quick expulsions is the possibility of appealing to the High Court of Justice, and that there should be legislation to prevent this possibility. The defense minister answered that in fact the speed of the High Court of Justice's work has not been examined yet, because the one expulsion order issued has been delayed by the Military Appeals Committee, which in turn passed the matter on to the commander of the IDF Central Command, where it still rests, and therefore there was no opportunity to check the speed of the High Court of Justice's work.

MA'ARIV's Zaq Urges Firm Action Against Terrorism

TA261334 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Aug 85 p 10

[Commentary by Moshe Zaq: "Pistols in Janin and Tulkarm"]

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat's organization, Fatah, has assumed responsibility for the two assassinations perpetrated against Jews in Janin and Tulkarm on Saturday.

It is not the disappointment with the Murphy talks which generated the renewed attempts by all branches of the PLO to increase anti-Israel terrorist activity; on the contrary, Fatah, which is the main organization within the PLO, decided to accompany the political negotiations with a terrorist struggle.

In fact, Yasir 'Arafat cannot be disappointed with the Murphy mission since it is not the U.S. envoy but Yasir 'Arafat himself who foiled it. The Americans were inclined to give in to him on many issues but he, Yasir 'Arafat, insisted that the meeting between Murphy and a Palestinian-Jordanian delegation be followed by an international conference to resolve the Israeli-Arab conflict. 'Arafat did not want to give up his Soviet backing, since the Soviet Union serves as a source for arms and a center for terrorist training. As a result, while he was engaged in the indirect negotiations with Richard Murphy (via Husayn) in Amman, the Fatah leader sent his deputy to Moscow to report there that he remained loyal to the policy dictated to him by the Soviets, namely, an international conference with Soviet participation.

In both Janin and Tulkarm the assassins escaped in cars bearing Nabulus license plates. Another Israeli was murdered in that town a few weeks ago, and one cannot dismiss the possibility that Nabulus has again turned into a center of PLO activity, although penalties were imposed on Janin and Tulkarm yesterday [as published].

After the 6-Day War 'Arafat tried to establish his command in the Nabulus casbah so as to direct the popular resistance from there. That resistancce failed. 'Arafat fled and Nabulus, which was designated the center, tried to rise up against the Israeli regime by launching school and commercial strikes. However, the late Moshe Dayan, with his extensive punitive policy, quickly broke the resistance of the Nabulus Arabs. Major General [Res.] Shlomo Gazit, the former coordinator of IDF activities in the territories, tells about Dayan's punitive measures in his book *The Carrot and the Stick*. These penalities included deportations, demolition of houses, and economic sanctions against the residents of Nabulus on the Jordan River bridges. The result of these measures was that the organizers of the general strike in Nabulus, which lasted approximately 2 months, met defeat; what is more, that strike led to security and calm in that city, which had been a source of agitation even during the Jordanian rule.

No better way to guarantee quiet in the cities of Samaria has been invented since. The legal obstacles that have recently been discovered with respect to the expulsion of agitators in Judaea and Samaria, and the noisy hesitations about the demolition of terrorist houses have served to encourage even unorganized terrorist activity, which takes the form of Molotov cocktails, stone throwing, and inflammatory graffiti; not to mention the fact that the wavering image that is being portrayed as a result of the public disputes in Israel on the efficacy of the penalties has been expolited by the commands across the river, in Amman, to persuade the terrorists in Nabulus and Hebron that the time has come to step up their activity.

Khalid al-Hasan, 'Arafat's adviser, and the one appointed by the latter as member of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for negotiations with the United States, has recently published a series of articles in a Kuwaiti paper in which he attempted to prove that the most natural venue for the Palestinian anti-Israel resistance movement to take up positions is Jordan. 'Arafat has been trying to materialize this by transferring Fatah headquarters to Amman, after 15 years of wandering in Beirut and Tunis.

Yet unlike the days prior to Black September, Fatah cannot organize its terrorist activity along the Israeli border, since King Husayn has been preventing this for fear of a clash with Israel. 'Arafat has consequently been trying to take advantage of the political arrangement he currently has with King Husayn to activate terrorists inside Judaea and Samaria.

The short-range pistol shot in Janin and Tulkarm replaces the long-range katyusha rockets from across the border. When the Jordanian Government forbids shooting from across the border for fear that the blooming oasis developed by Prince Hasan to the east of the Jordan River might be destroyed, the terrorist commanders in Amman must dispatch men to fire their guns from a close range.

'Arafat has been trying to return to the times that preceded his flight from the Nabulus casbah. He wants to arouse in Judaea and Samaria civil disobedience by remote control from Amman. The shots in Janin and Tulkarm are only the spark that is supposed to set the whole thing on fire.

That is why it is vital that the fire be extinguished while it can still be controlled, and that it be prevented from spreading under the guise of "a local initiative" or by way of explaining it as resulting from frustration over the political process.

Success Rate of Capturing West Bank Terrorists

TA261141 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] The assassinations perpetrated against Israelis in Janin and Tulkarm constitute only the tip of the iceberg of the extensive activity of the terrorist organizations in Judaea and Samaria. In recent months, dozens of suspects caught in the course of either preparing for or actually perpetrating terrorist acts have been detained. This was said yesterday by Israeli security elements, who emphasized that the success rate in the task of capturing terrorists is immeasurably higher than that which is known or publicized.

From the interrogation of detainees it has emerged that most are members of Fatah, and many of them carried out or planned to carry out murderous acts which were no less grave and daring than the latest assassinations in Janin and Tulkarm, under the direction and guidance and with the financing of the Fatah offices in Jordan. The extensive detentions carried out lately created a shortage in lockups for those detainees suspected of indirect terrorist activity, such as assisting the perpetrators of the terror acts.

For the time being, there is no progress in the investigation of the assassinations in Janin and Tulkarm. Security elements noted it is reasonable to assume that the background to the activity of the assassins this time does not differ from that of the dozens of suspects detained so far.

According to knowledgeable sources, the towns of Janin and Tulkarm — which had not experienced such acts for many years — were selected as a terrorist arena due to the operational convenience and the fact that thousands of Israelis shop in them on weekends.

About 20 residents of the territories have been placed under administrative detention since the government declared it would adopt grave punitive measures against instigators.

Until approximately 1 month ago, there was not a single administrative detainee in Judaea and Samaria. For the time being, no legislative solution has been found for implementing the deportation penalty, which security elements consider the most effective and deterring punishment.

Police Foil UNIFIL Arms Smuggling Attempt

TA261515 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1510 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Rosh Haniqra, 26 Aug (ITIM) — A Galilee District police bomb disposal expert this morning foiled a UNIFIL attempt to smuggle a hand grenade, an air rifle, and two Kalashnikov rifle bayonets through the Rosh Haniqra border crossing. The weapons were confiscated from a French contingent soldier, and a complaint about the smuggling attempt has been transmitted to the UN headquarters.

ITIM notes that this is not the first time that the police have discovered attempts by UN personnel to smuggle arms. Two days ago, another soldier from the same unit was found trying to smuggle a camera he had hidden in his pants. A week ago, a UNIFIL soldier was found trying to smuggle a pen-shaped pistol through the Rosh Haniqra border crossing. The pistol was confiscated.

IDF Soldiers Wound Qalqilyah Resident

TA261621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] A Qalqilyah resident has been wounded by shots fired by IDF soldiers. He was hospitalized in a Kefar Sava hospital. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports the soldiers of the IDF patrol wanted to check three residents, but they resisted and ran away. The soldiers opened fire and wounded one of them.

Naturei Karta's Rabbi Hersh on Purpose of Group

GF250542 Kuwait AL-WATAN (Weekend Supplement) in Arabic 22 Aug 85 p 2

[Interview with Rabbi Moshe Hersh, secretary of Naturei Karta in Jerusalem, by Yusuf al-'Alawnah, in Jerusalem — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Yusuf al-'Alawnah] How do you define Naturei Karta?

[Moshe Hersh] Naturei Karta means guardians of the city. We are here to guard the sanctity of the holy city. The day is not far

off when all the population of the world will come here to worship God and give offerings to Him.

[Al-'Alawnah] Therefore it is a religious movement.

[Hersh] Yes, we are the pioneering Jews who have lived in Jerusalem hundreds of years before the Zionists emerged. We have lived without clashes with our non-Jewish neighbors. The clashes and hatred that occurred was an inevitable product of Zionist provocations.

[Al-'Alawnah] Are you responsible for the Jews?

[Hersh] Yes, all the Jews are one family. Believers have a responsibility toward the lost, and we try to guide them. In our view, the Zionists do not represent the Jews. They are changing Jerusalem's nature for their own purpose and interest.

[Al-'Alawnah] How do you view the PLO?

[Hersh] If the PLO recognizes Israel, that will be sufficient justification for us to sever relations with it. This is because it is religiously impermissible to recognize Israel. From another viewpoint, the conflict between the PLO and Israel is a material struggle over the land. In such a conflict there is room for compromise. In our conflict with Zionism, however, we cannot make any concessions. The conflict will inevitably continue to the end. The PLO's recognition of Israel as a material formula exchanged between conflicting physical entities will be only in return for the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, and the establishment of a Palestinian state. That would provide the Naturei Karta with a favorable opportunity to withdraw from the ungodly and vile State of Israel and join the Palestinian state.

[Al-'Alawnah] How do you assess your political work with the PLO in the wake of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

[Hersh] We want and advocate peace. We do not interfere in the internal affairs of Palestinians and Jordanians. If the two peoples have reached an agreement we must not stand in the way of such an agreement. We and the Palestinians are like an army: The army is made of divisions. We are a division in the war against Israel. The Palestinians have the right to use whatever means they want. As for us, we shall continue with the war to the end.

[Al-'Alawnah] Does Naturei Karta believe in violence?

[Hersh] We are opposed to violence in principle. However, we do demonstrate against the Zionists. We say that if it is possible to achieve a solution without violence then that would be the ideal way. We in our turn prefer a divine solution through the arrival of the awaited Messiah. We pray to God that this will happen.

[Al-'Alawnah] Do you visit Jewish religious sites in Jerusalem?

[Hersh] We do not go to Jerusalem. It is forbidden for us to go to the Temple of the Mount. We do not go to the Western Wall because the real ruler is Yasir 'Arafat, and as long as we do not have permission from Yasir 'Arafat to visit the Western Wall we will not visit it.

[Al-'Alawnah] How long will you continue to forbid yourselves from visiting the Western Wall?

[Hersh] We once wrote to King Husayn through Anwar al-Khatib, the governor of Jerusalem, requesting permission to visit the Western Wall. The king agreed verbally, but we wanted a written agreement and he refused because the issue is a sensitive one. A while ago some people from Naturei Karta asked me to send them to Shaykh Sa'd al-Din al-'Alami [the mufti of Jerusalem] to receive permission from him. Shaykh Al-'Alami referred us to Hasan Tahbub, the director of Islamic trusts, who said to me that he cannot make such a decision.

[Al-'Alawnah] And now?

[Hersh] King Husayn, who is the former ruler of Jerusalem, has conceded that 'Arafat and the PLO are responsible for Jerusalem. Therefore, we are now turning to 'Arafat — to whom the people here bear allegiance — for permission. We have asked our friends in the United States to contact 'Arafat, but I have not yet received an answer. I appreciate 'Arafat's circumstances and the sensitivity of the issue, for we must not allow Zionist groups or any party other than Naturei Karta to use such permission to justify their transgression against Jewish religious centers, in particular the Western Wall. However, 'Arafat can stipulate in his written permission that Naturei Karta can determine which Jews can be permitted to visit Jerusalem without transgressing against God.

[Al-'Alawnah] What do you say to the Arab peoples?

[Hersh] I say that we and you are Semitic peoples, and it is not fair that the Arabs judge the Jews on the basis of the actions of the Zionists. The Zionists falsely claim that they represent the Jews. Rambam (the most famous Jewish clergyman since the Prophet Moses, may peace be upon him) says that the Zionists have left Judaism and God will take them to task, because from the religious viewpoint they are illegitimate (mazmir in Hebrew — editor).

We place in every Naturei Karta synagogue a sign saying that the Zionists are not Jews and we bring up our children to believe this. We place on the doors of our houses signs in English, Arabic, and Hebrew saying that the inhabitant of the house is a non-Zionist Jew.

ALGERIA

Assembly Commission Head Receives Iraqi Delegation

LD242225 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] An Iraqi parliamentary delegation was received today by Mr Abdelkader Bensalah, president of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the National People's Assembly. The meeting permitted an exchange of opinions on issues on the agenda of the 74th interparliamentary conference, which will be held in Ottawa, Canada, during the 1st week of September.

'Arafat, PLO Officials Arrive To Discuss Developments

LD241745 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at noon today arrived in Algiers accompanied by brother member of the Central Committee of Fatah, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], and Hani al-Hasan. The brother leader Abu 'Ammar and the accompanying delegation were received upon arrival in the airport by Brother Sadik Zouaten, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the Algerian FLN Central Committee, on the Algerian side, and by the PLO deputy representative in Algeria; Colonel Ziyad al-Atrash, the commander of the Palestinian forces in Algeria; and a number of the PLO cadres in Algeria.

Abu 'Ammar made a short statement at the airport and stated that his visit is within the framework of consultations with the Algerian brothers on the latest developments of the situation in the Arab and Palestinian scenes, on the circumstances of our people in the Palestinian camps in the light of the continuous conspiratorial attacks against the Palestinian presence, and on the situation of our people inside the occupied territories.

LIBYA

Health Committee Confirms Plague Among Expellees

LD261019 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 26 Aug (JANA) — The Egyptian *AL-AKHBAR* yesterday — Sunday — said that the health authorities at Sallum have declared a state of emergency and begun to apply health quarantine measures following the discovery of plague among the Egyptian workers who have arrived at Sallum from Libya.

AFP has reported this quoting the Egyptian *AL-AKHBAR*.

The Jamahiriyah's health people committees, in commenting on this news, have confirmed that a considerable number of Tunisian and Egyptian workers are victims of this disease. The health people committees in the Jamahiriyah have advised the states whose workers have returned from Libya of the necessity of taking the necessary health precautions.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets with Lebanese Delegation

LD260832 Tripoli JANA in English 0819 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 10, August 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a delegation of the Lebanese Nasserist Popular Movement.

Indian Official Arrives in Tripoli

Arrives 23 Aug

LD232128 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Indian Foreign Minister [title as heard] Khurshid Khan [words indistinct] has arrived in Tripoli. In a statement to JANA, the Indian foreign minister said that his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will contribute to the strengthening and consolidation of relations between the two countries and to exchange views on a number of international issues of mutual interest.

Meets Al-Turayki

LD241011 Tripoli JANA in English 0934 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 8, August 24, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau met yesterday with the Indian foreign minister [title as received], Khurshid Alam Khan. The two sides reviewed various aspects of bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest.

Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD241244 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Aug (JANA) — The leader of the revolution today received Khurshid Khan, the Indian minister of state for foreign affairs, who handed the leader a written message from Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister.

During this meeting with the Indian minister, the previous invitation addressed by Rajiv Gandhi to the brother leader of the revolution was again made; this is to permit consultations and coordination of issues connected with the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned countries, as well as with developing and strengthening bilateral relations between the two fraternal peoples in the Jamahiriyah and India.

Cultural Agreement

LD250859 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) — An agreement for cultural cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and India was signed in Tripoli yesterday evening. This agreement seeks to expand cooperation between the two countries in the fields of culture, education, information, sports, and the promotion of relations between these institutions to serve the goals of both the Libyan Arab and the Indian peoples.

The agreement also covers exchanges of experiences and visits between university professors and teachers at higher institutes in the two countries; and exchanges of books, documents, and all publications connected with scientific, cultural, sports, and audio-visual material. The agreement also provides for setting up friendship societies.

The agreement was signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Electricity, and on the Indian side by Khurshid Khan, the Indian minister of state for foreign affairs.

The signing ceremony was attended by the secretary of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in India and by the Indian ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and by a number of heads of technical departments at the People's Bureau for External Liaison, and the delegation accompanying the Indian minister.

Departs 25 Aug

LD251723 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Aug (JANA) — Indian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Khurshid Khan left Tripoli this afternoon at the end of a brief visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Departs Tripoli 26 Aug

LD261803 Tripoli JANA in English 1739 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Dulhijaa, 26 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — This afternoon, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli after a brief visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MAURITANIA

CMNS Announces New Ministerial Appointments

LD262156 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Summary] The Presidency of the Military Committee for National Salvation has announced that in accordance with its deliberations today: Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh has been appointed permanent secretary of the CMNS, Lieutenant Colonel Moulaye Ould Boukreiss has been appointed minister of education and Islamic guidance, Mahfoud Ould Lemrabott has been appointed minister of mines and industry, and Commandant Diallo Mohamed has been appointed assistant commander in chief of the National Army.

SUDAN

Council of Ministers Issues Policy Statement

JN261945 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Aug (SUNA) — The following is the text of the statement issued by the Council of Ministers yesterday:

On behalf of the political, popular, and factional forces of the country — north, south, east, and west — the Council of Ministers is honored to greet the homeland's people who are exploring the prospects for a better future under the banner of the glorious popular revolution and who are united with hearts abounding with hope for formulating factors of stability, development, and national unity in an atmosphere of democracy, justice, freedom, and equality.

The indisputable fait accompli that we should always bear in mind is that our people's glorious revolution has removed dictatorship, coercion, terrorism, and autocracy and has opened the doors wide toward finding sound and permanent solutions to all the problems facing our social, economic, and political developments no matter how exacerbated and complicated they are. These solutions can be reached through channels of free democratic dialogue which stem from respecting one's opinion and also the opposing opinion. This is the basic lesson learned from the dark years of the May regime's coercion.

On behalf of the political, popular, and factional forces in the country and out of its feeling of the magnitude of the responsibility entrusted to it — a responsibility represented in paving the proper groundwork for a dialogue with all the national forces, including the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM], on the subject of the south within its nationalist framework — the Council of Ministers deemed it necessary to issue this political statement that formulates the broad political concepts expressed by the masses during their popular revolution; this revolution culminated in the Armed Forces' siding with them on 6 April and the statement gives prominence to the general trend that stemmed from the spirit of that glorious revolution in the following manner:

1. Confirmation of the validity of the law regarding comprehensive amnesty for those who carried arms and took part in fighting and confirmation of the need to resettle them, pave the way for absorbing them in national institutions, and provide them with decent living conditions.

2. Confirmation of the Armed Forces' decision to cease fire except in self-defense and confirmation that the SPLM's leadership should respond by ceasing fire in preparation for a serious and objective dialogue. Proceeding from the Sudanese people's conviction that the causes of fratricide have ceased to exist after the toppling of the May regime and that carrying arms and fratricide among the people of the one homeland at this time give no chance to a victor or vanquished, but lead to loss of life and destruction of all the Sudanese people's accomplishments, and stands which were united after the people's revolution had triumphed over the regime of injustice, persecution, backwardness, and tyranny.

3. One of the most salient cultural characteristics of our people is that they have various cultural and religious components. Therefore, the problem of the south must be tackled within the framework of the overall problem, that is, the problem of affirming national unity within the diverse cultures and religions, which is one of the most important challenges to our national movement.

Therefore, and since the problem of the south has been, for both historic and political reasons, the most prominent issue — though by no means the only one — in our national framework, we have to tackle it from this consideration so as to avoid partial solutions for problems that are basically comprehensive.

Accepting the principle of diversity is the basic factor of national unity because it implies recognition of the rights of various groups to enjoy the state's guarantee of basic liberties, represented by the freedom of faith, opinion, organization, and expression; by promoting and developing spiritual and cultural values; and by ensuring equality among all citizens in all fields and allowing them to participate in the central government on all levels.

4. There will be a national commitment to a programmed policy for development, aimed at ending the unequal growth of various regions in the country, at ensuring the distribution of national wealth, development projects, and services, and at defining the benefits for the various regions and areas from their natural resources.

5. The contexts in which the problem was discussed in the past — by considering it the problem of the south — and all the past aspects of these contexts must be transcended. The problem in 1955, 1965, and 1972 was one of wresting the right to autonomy, but the problem in 1985 has become an integral part of the state's nature and policy and of the overall government in the country as a whole, including the relations between the central government and the regions. We must also take into consideration the changes that have arisen, headed by the growing, active role of southerners, since the 1964 revolution, in national issues and their experience of autonomy under the shadow of autocracy. Thus, the problem of autonomy became esentially connected with the problem of central government itself.

Therefore, the wrong political approaches to the problems of regional government under the shadow of autocracy must not affect our judgment on this problem in a democratic system, which approves diversity within the framework of unity. The system imposed by the masses' desire is the only one capable of solving the problems of the regional, decentralized government of our country, in view of the surrounding circumstances that have great influence on our current political and social development, and taking into consideration the need for clear definition of the distribution of power between the center and the regions.

The means by which autonomy was undermined in the south, such as the president of the defunct regime's dictatorial decisions and legislation like the partition decision; his ignoring the legitimate people's demand for development; his issuing a number of dictatorial, high-handed decisions and legislation that violated the simple liberties and basic rights of the people; and his interventions which inflamed tribal differences are wrong policies and practicies that should be rejected, condemned, and liquidated in order to implement the slogans of the popular revolution.

6. We go to the negotiating table bearing in mind the need to abide by any possible agreement on formulas for local and regional governments in a charter or national accord and to register this in the country's constitution, on the condition that it stipulate that any amendment of the formula agreed upon be in accordance with provisions of the aforementioned charter or agreement.

7. Some of the legislation enacted in September 1983 has created several problems for national accord. This legislation should be revised and every part distinguishing between citizens should be removed.

8. We go to the negotiating table bearing in mind the lessons of the recent past proving that any attempt to resort to arms, or to any other material or moral means of repression, by any side will never constitute a solution. This way was tried before and it has not worked at all, not even once in 30 years of confrontation in the south, except for a few years when rifles were silent during negotiation and dialogue. We have tried armed confrontation, but that resulted only in more regional isolation and central hegemony. Autocracy escalated the tribal conflict [words indistinct] caused further damage to the entire homeland.

[Words indistinct] The crisis of the south is deep-rooted in the soil of the homeland and it has been exposed to foreign affects during different periods of time. It is part of our national problem and it forms a thorny part of it. [Passage indistinct]

Proceeding from these principles, the Council of Ministers urges all Sudanese political forces in and outside the country, including the SPLM, to open channels of dialogue and consultation to begin serious efforts to acheive the convocation of the conference as soon as possible and to conduct the necessary studies within a sound framework. [Passage indistinct]

Liberation Front Praises Cabinet's Statement

JN261811 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1726 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Aug (SUNA) — The Sudanese Liberation Front has praised the statement that the Council of Ministers issued yesterday on the issue of the south. The front urged all parties to sit at the negotiating table to put this statement into pracetice. This came in a statement issued by the front today calling on the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement to abide by the cease-fire and embark on a constructive national dialogue for the sake of Sudan.

In its statement, the front also appealed to political forces in southern Sudan to unify ranks and end their differences which are hampering progress. It also pointed out that the unity of the south in accordance with the Addis Ababa agreement is the best way to develop the south. The front stressed its readiness to contribute to the peace process by establishing peace villages in the northern areas of the Bahr al-Ghazal Region to transport relief aid to citizens who left their homes as a result of the escalating military operations in these areas. The front also appealed to the transitional authority to release the three detained southern governors and their deputies to show goodwill in order to accelerate the peace process in the south.

Siwar al-Dhahab, Daf'allah Address Nation on 'Id

Siwar al-Dhahab

JN261037 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Aug (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, has announced that the terrorist acts and rebellion in the south and west of the homeland are among the big challenges facing the country and obstructing its march at this stage. He said that this matter endanger the life of citizens in these areas. His excellency noted the efforts being exerted to settle this problem. He added that the government is now preparing for a conference to discuss the issue of the south and the other [word indistinct] areas to find solutions satisfying the citizens' aspirations.

This came in Gen Siwar al-Dhahab's speech to the citizens this morning on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha. He expressed his hope that the current efforts will succeed in creating the necessary atmosphere to conduct general elections at the fixed date and to establish a stable democratic situation.

In his speech, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab praised the sincere aid presented by the fraternal Arabs, particularly Saudi Arabia and its monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz who made the call for the Riyadh conference to mobilize Arab and international efforts to save Sudan from its crises. His excellency also praised the national efforts to confront the effects of drought and desertification. He called for doubling efforts and production.

Al-Jazuli Daf'allah

JN261051 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has condemned the continued acts of violence and sabotage in the south and west of the country. He noted that armed rebellion should end. In a speech this morning on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, his excellency appealed to the citizens to be aware of the natural, economic, and social situation of a big part of the Sudan due to the nightmare of desertification, drought, and famine.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Ummah Party Leader

JN241909 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab today received Nur al-Din al-Shanqiti, deputy leader of the Ummah Party. Later, Al-Shanqiti said that the meeting dealt with the party's opinion on how to tackle the problem of the south. He said that the party is of the opinion that the problem should be tackled by unifying the political forces in the north and the south of the country. Al-Shanqiti added that the party believes that the form of government in Sudan should be a federal one consisting of five states in the southern, western, eastern, northern, and central part of the country, in addition to the national capital. He said that the party rejects the (?allocation) of constituencies for the new forces in the coming elections.

Daf'allah on Regional Relations, Southern Problem

Relations With Libya, Ethiopia

JN241813 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stressed that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has fulfilled its pledge and has ended support for the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement and the Sudanese People's Liberation Army.

Answering SUNA's questions, he said that Ethiopia cannot say that it stopped support for John Garang while Garang's radio is continuing transmissions from Ethiopia, adding: We are still continuing our policy of achieving good-neighborliness between us and Ethiopia and what has taken place so far does not meet our aspirations and does not match with the depth of the historic relations between the two countries' peoples. He also said: We have expressed our sincere desire to improve relations and have exerted every effort in this regard. We continue to send delegations to Ethiopia.

Regarding the situation in the south, Dr al-Jazuli said: We have a clear vision and it is our duty not to relinquish and compromise on the rights of the homeland and citizen. We will continue to call for dialogue and civilized understanding, but not at the expense of the security of the homeland, the citizen, and the soldier who defends the homeland. He also said: We will continue to prepare for a conference on the south and we hope that the conference will embrace all the Sudanese political forces in and outside Sudan. He added that he will issue a political declaration regarding the views of the Council of Ministers and the political forces on the framework in which dialogue should take place in order to reach a solution to the south.

The prime minister reiterated the government's commitment to the transitional period, adding: It is likely that elections will take place and the problem of the south will be solved despite all difficulties. Regarding the weapons that some sides possess, he said that the government should try to collect these weapons from the citizens because it is the government's duty to maintain the citizens' security, explaining that any attempt to preserve weapons or to resort to arms will conflict with the democratic trend in the country.

Dialogue With John Garang

JN261124 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1012 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Aug (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah has asserted that all obstacles that may prevent John Garang from entering into a dialogue were removed with the removal of Numayri's regime and coercion. He said that the comprehensive framework and basic outlines of the dialogue to be held during the conference for the south had been agreed upon. In a press statement yesterday, Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah added that there are no more excuses for John Garang and his men. They should enter into this dialogue so that the Sudanese themselves solve the Sudanese problem, the prime minister said.

Regarding the date of the conference, his excellency explained that it has not yet been exactly fixed. He said that the conference will be held when its success is guaranteed.

Military Delegation To Visit USSR in Sep

JN240900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0756 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Aug (INA) — Sudanese diplomatic sources told the INA correspondent today that a high-level Sudanese military delegation will visit the USSR during the first half of next month. The sources said the delegation will be led by Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], and will comprise Chief of Army Staff Major General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, and a number of high-ranking Army commanders.

The sources noted that the visit is aimed at normalizing relations between the two countreis after the chill that occurred during the reign of deposed President Ja'far Numayri and at seeking a possible resumption of bilateral military cooperation. This will be the first visit by a Sudanese military delegation to the USSR since the TMC assumed power in Sudan in April.

Spokesman Notes End of Libyan Support for Garang

JN261130 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum Zul Hija 10/August 26 (SUNA) The spokesman of the Council of Ministers Culture and Information Minister Muhammad Bashir Hamid has denied as untrue a news report carried out by daily *AL-AYAM* Sunday quoting prime minister as saying Libya and Ethiopia had not halted their assistance to John Garang.

Hamid said the Prime Minister's Office had explained that the prime minister stated that Libya had ceased its support to Garang.

As regards Ethiopia, the prime minister had outlined that in spite of improvement of relations between the two countries Sudan is still looking forward to further strengthening them. Hamid confirmed that further efforts would be exerted in this context.

National Alliance To Discuss Southern Issue

JN231145 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Aug (SUNA) — The Alliance of National Forces for the Salvation of the Homeland will hold an expanded meeting tonight to discuss the preparatory political statement compiled by the special ministerial committee concerning the national conference on the question of the south. 'Awad al-Karim Muhammad Ahmad Amin, secretary general of the alliance, issued a press statement in which he said that the alliance will issue an important statement on this subject dealing with all issues and laying the ground for dialogue among the various political forces. He also said that the meeting will issue another statement concerning security in the south.

National Alliance Issues Statement on Dialogue

JN241906 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1743 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 24 Aug (SUNA) — The Alliance of National Forces for the Salvation of the Homeland has affirmed that the issue of the south is viewed as a priority during the transitional period. In a statement issued today on the security situation in the south, the alliance said that the forces of uprising representing the unions, the parties, and the Armed Forces have expressed their full rejection of any military solution.

The alliance also stressed the importance of democratic dialogue between political forces in order to reach a realistic formula for solving the problem of the south within the framework of a unified Sudan. The statement appeals to the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement to join the alliance and to participate in efforts dealing with national issues. The statement adds that the alliance, which represents the Sudanese people's will and their rejection of repression, considers itself and the government responsible for sparing the country any crises and disasters. The alliance also announced it rejection of military solutions and violence, condemning the acts of violence which expanded to include innocent citizens in southern Sudan, parts of southern Kurdufan, and southern Durfur. It also stressed its rejection of arming the tribes and the citizens for self-defense, poining out that it is the Armed Froces' duty to defend citizens and stressing the importance for the Armed Forces to abide by the cease-fire without neglecting their duty to defend the homeland. The statement also expresses support for the government's call for convening a peace conference on the south in order to find a solution within the framework of national unity; it pointed out that the best way to solve the problem is to hold a democratic dialogue with the participation of all the forces, particularly the SPLM.

The statement also says that the recent propaganda campaign following the deterioration of the situation in the south will escalate, not contain, the tension. The statement also describes the call for holding a dialogue with those who supported the defunct regime as an affront to people's feelings, and not an attempt to achieve unanimity for solving current problems. It also condemns the National Islamic Front's call for a meeting of its members, pointing out that this call ignores and harms the forces behind the uprising.

'Abdallah on Rebel Attacks, Seige in South

JN251056 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Aug (SUNA) — The Armed Forces have started lifting the siege which Colonel John Garang's forces imposed on a garrison stationed in Yirol, in Bahr al-Ghazal, estimated at 700 officers and soldiers. This was stated by Defense Minister Staff Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah in a statement to *AL-AYYAM* published today. He said: Our forces in the Yirol area launched a successful oepration during which a large part of the besieging forces was destroyed. Our forces returned safely to base without suffering any losses. He affirmed that the situation in the south in general was stable and that the People's Armed Forces continue to abide by a unilateral cease-fire decision.

The minister affirmed that the latest attack in southern Kurdufan was on Wednesday against the village of Al-Liri. Six men and one child were killed and three others, including one woman, were wounded. He said that the Armed Forces pursued the aggressors, killed 16 of them, recaptured some stolen cattle, and captured a Soviet-made RPG launcher.

Maj Gen 'Uthman expressed regret that the outlaws would resort to such unethical military tactics of attacking innocent unarmed civilians. He affirmed that the Armed Forces General Command is currently planning a new defensine strategy to protect isolated villages in southern Kurdufan from attacks and in order to ensure the progress of the agricultural season.

Southern Citizens Reject Arming Kurdufan, Darfur
JN241021 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Khartoum, Zu al-Hijjah 8, Aug. 24, SUNA — The government policy of arming the people of some areas in Kurdufan and Darfur was rejected yesterday by citizens of nearby areas in the Southern Region as an act which represented an escalation of the spirit of enemity between the citizens of one nation.

A statement issued following a meeting of representatives of those areas held here yesterday warned some political parties which it said where seeking some bases in southern Kurdufan and Darfur against steering trouble there. The statement singled out the National Islamic Front for criticism in this regard.

The statement, signed by representatives from Bentiu, Gogrial, Abyei and other areas called on the authorities to protect citizens wherever they are.

Radio SPLA Notes Further Defections of Chuol Followers
EA231550 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] correspondent with Battalions 104 and 105 has reported that more of 'Abdallah Chuol's former followers are said to be on their way to the headquarters of Battalions 104 and 105.

The correspondent says that three officers who served under the deceased stooge have reported themselves to Battalion 104 105 headquarters. The officers are: Captain James Tut Galwak; Captain David Witza Turiet; and Lieutenant Kanganch Bany Chieng.

Lieutenant Colonel Nyuan Bany has said that the doors of the SPLA-SPLM are wide open to receive our brothers who had been misled by 'Abdallah Chuol. Lt Col William Nyuan Bany has also congratulated all the officers and men of Jarad 2d Brigade for their firm stand which has made it impossible for Siwar al-Dhahab's forces to break the siege around Bor and Yirol.

TUNISIA

Total Number of Workers Expelled From Libya Updated
LD261240 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya from midday, Sunday 25 August, until midday, Monday, 26 August, according to the statistics of the National Security General Department totals 616 people. Thus, the total number of Tunisian workers expelled from Libya since the Libyan authorities commenced implementation of the expulsion operation is 26,955 people.

WESTERN SAHARA

Defense Minister on Position of Moroccan Army
LD261359 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Saharan Defense Minister Ibrahim Ghali Ould Mostefa has reaffirmed, at a news conference held on 24 August in the liberated territories, and attended by a group of international newsmen who went to the area, that the attacks carried out by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on 19 August against the strongest fortifications of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces' fourth wall have refuted the Moroccan claim that it is possible to realize a decisive field victory. He added that the fifth wall will not alter the strategic field situation, as was the case with regard to the other walls constructed by the invading forces.

The Saharan defense minister pointed out that the construction of this latest wall has proceeded for more than 3 months as a result of the Saharan fighters' resistance which has imposed a slow down on the construction process, a matter that has led to acute differences between the officers and King Hassan II.

Regarding the Moroccan Army's deteriorating position in the field, he noted that this has led to several reactions, particularly manifested in the mutiny and disobedience within the Army as well as the lack of discipline. He added that all these factors, as well as the failure of the attempt to internationalize the Saharan issue, confirm that negotiations on the basis of the Saharan peoples' independence is the only inevitability which the royal regime cannot escape.

Polisario Reaffirms Commitment To Continue Fighting
AB231403 Dakar PANA in French 1250 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Dakar, 23 Aug (PANA) — In a statement submitted to PANA on Wednesday, the Polisario Front reaffirmed its determination to continue its fight and to develop its methods of struggle until it recovers its sovereignty over all its national territory.

This statement was made following the meeting of the front's Executive Committee held on 21 August under the chairmanship of [words indistinct]. According to this statement, which ema-

nated from the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Executive Committee appraised the military successes achieved by the Saharan People's Army despite the walls which are considered a vain attempt to check the Saharan people's military action.

After deploring Morocco's intransigence and refusal to respect the peace plans proposed by regional and international organizations, the Polisario Front denounced the scarcely veiled intentions of the king of Morocco to extend his war of aggression to other parts of the region.

The front also expressed satisfaction with the diplomatic successes achieved notably during the 21st OAU summit conference which elected the SDAR one of the vice presidents of the pan-African organization.

ETHIOPIA

'Huge' Reinforcements Force Departure From Town

EA261434 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Barentu: The heroic Eritrean People's Army, [EPLA], afterliberating Barentu and winning great victories along the Akordat-Barentu and Areza-Barentu roads, has departed the town of and its environs. Our People's Army took this action after having discerned it disadvantageous to fight in this area, following the enemy's introduction of huge reinforcements from Tigray and [name indistinct]. Before leaving the area, the people's force had punished the enemy force, which carried out 13 attempts to recapture Barentu. In these attempts, more than 6,500 enemy soldiers were put out of action. This loss, coupled with the loss of Barentu town, has been too much for the Ethiopian regime to tolerate.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Reports Rebel Meeting on Struggle

EA262036 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 26 Aug

[Excerpts] The fourth Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia (DFSS) meeting held between 21 and 24 August ended successfully with significant resolutions adopted and a strong call for unity among the Somali opposition.

The meeting, held at the north-eastern base of the DFSS, discussed a report on the front's struggle during the period between the third and fourth meetings and the problems afflicting that struggle due to enemy plots. The report was submitted by the secretary for Secretariat and Central Committee affairs, fighter Abdullahi Muhammad Hasan (Faas). It gave a lengthy account of the progress of the front in all fields during the period between the two meetings and of how much of the third meetings program has been implemented.

The chairman of the DFSS Central Committee Executive Committee, Colonel Abdullahi Yusuf Ahmad, gave an important speech on the situation in Somalia and on the struggle. He outlined the importance of this fourth meeting and how it surpasses other sessions in importance.

On the foreign policy of the DFSS, the chairman stressed the front's standing, the respect it commands worldwide, its relations and links with the world and how it has weakened Siad Barre's dictatorship.

On propaganda, Chairman Abdullahi Yusuf described how the information sector of the DFSS had made mandatory the propagation fronts objectives and goals, how it put to shame and embarrassment the dictatorial regime, and how it countered the cheap propaganda of that regime, which hides the truth from the world. The DFSS propaganda section portrays the right image of the front's cause and its struggle for the salvation of Somalia, it encourages and advises the front's fighters in the battlefield, it spares no effort in enlightening the Somali masses [words indistinct] international media.

Chairman Abdullahi Yusuf also spoke of the cheap domestic and foreign policies pursued by the mogadishu clique and the economic and social upheavals affecting that regime.

He also called on the Central Committee strongly to condemn the Siad Barre regime for signing military pacts and establishing unholy alliances with apartheid white minority-ruled South Africa and Zionist Israel.

The chairman called on the meeting to conduct its affairs democratically and to reach a consensus in the interest of the front's struggle and cause. He also called on the DFSS, which has, since its inception, stood for the unity of the Somali opposition, to call for unconditional unity among all Somali opposition fronts, especially the armed fronts fighting against the Mogadishu regime, such as the DFSS and Somali National Movement.

In conclusion, Chairman Abdullahi Yusuf called [words indistinct]

Thirteen Loyalist Soldiers Defect to SNM

EA232013 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Thirteen former soldiers from the forces loyal to the Mogadishu regime defected to the southern bases of the Somali National Movement, SNM wing of the Somali opposition bases at the beginning of past week. Our reporter in the southern regions of the country says that six of the defecting soldiers brought their weapons and other military gear with them. The defecting soldiers were from bases in the Bakol region of the forces loyal to dictator Siad Barre.

TANZANIA

People's Defense Forces Pledge Vote for Mwinyi

EA231917 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Tanzania People's Defense Forces [TPDF] have pledged to vote yes for Ndugu Ali Hasan Mwinyi, who is the sole presidential candidate of Tanzania. A statement released by the TPDF Headquarters said the forces, being the servant of the people, which respects and implements the party directives, will give the yes vote to Ndugu Ali Hasan Mwinyi.

In the statement TPDF Commander General Daiid Msuguri on behalf of all members of the forces paid tribute to delegates to the Central Committee of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi National Executive Committee for nominating Ndugu Ali Hasan Mwinyi as the sole presidential candidate, and Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil as the president-elect of Zanzibar.

UGANDA

Government Meeting With NRM Held in Nairobi

EA261456 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Talks between the Uganda Government and the National Resistance Movement, NRM, have opened at Harambee House in Nairobi with both sides stressing the need for peace in Uganda. The peace talks are chaired by President Moi of Kenya, who told the two delegations in his opening speech that it is his desire and that of the government and the people of Kenya to see a new chapter opening in Uganda and called for forgiveness and forgetting the past. President Moi advised the two delegations to have open discussions which will result into victory for Uganda and not individually.

The Uganda Government delegation is led by the vice-chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Toko and comprised of the ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu; of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere; of justice and attorney-general, Mr Sam Kutesa; and Major Dr Kweya of the Military Council.

The NRA delegation led by Mr Yoweri Museveni [is] comprised of Dr Kisekka; Mr Eria Kateregaya; Mr Kirunda Kivejinja; Mr Matthew Rukikaire; Zak Kaheru; Mr Male; and Mrs (Njuva).

Leaders of both delegations made opening remarks and the talks are continuing.

Paper Reports Progress

EA270942 Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English
27 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Progress Reported in Uganda Talks"]

[Excerpt] At the start of the Ugandan peace talks major demands of Museveni's party included discussion of the composition of the Supreme Military Council (SMC). His movement also wanted discussion on the duties, functions and qualifications of the members of the SMC and the cabinet and the integration of the National Resistance Army (NRA), Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA) and other forces.

Sources close to the NRM [National Resistance Movement] said the other issues they wanted to be on the agenda included human rights, rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons, security and its maintenance, the alleged rigged 1980 elections, release of political prisoners and the actual implementation of whatever agreement's may be made.

According to sources close to the NRM delegation, they intended to propose that the life of the interim coalition government should not be more than three years, while the SMC should elect by secret ballot co-chairmen who shall be co-heads of state in annual rotation.

BURKINA FASO

ROK Presents Material for Military Uniforms

AB262120 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpt] At the Quartermaster General's Department this morning, military equipment made up of military cloth was presented to the Armed Forces. Gabriel Sanogo will give us the details:

[Sanogo] We will cooperate fully with all peace- and justice-loving peoples and states within the framework of utmost respect for our great political principles and our revolutionary objectives of 4 August 1983. This manifest desire of the National Council of the Revolution was demonstrated again today. Forty thousand meters of cloth for a total of about 11,000 military uniforms costing 34 million CFA francs: this is the fruit yielded this morning by the cooperation between Burkina and Korea — South Korea. The presentation ceremony took place this morning at the premises of the Quartermaster General's Department in the presence of the ROK ambassador; the permanent under secretary of the Ministry of National Defense, Comrade (Keren Nebama); Comrade Sory Ouedraogo, the quartermaster general; and several other militants.

Government Signs Agreement With TASS

AB231542 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] An agreement between the Government of Burkina and the Soviet TASS NEWS AGENCY was signed yesterday at the offices of the BURKINA NEWS AGENCY. The agreement will enable Burkina to diversify its sources of information and will further strengthen the friendship existing between the Burkinabe and Soviet peoples.

GHANA

Foreign Ministry Decries U.S. Support for RSA

AB261652 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Ghana has reaffirmed that the UN Security Council Resolution 435 remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful transition to independence in Namibia. And unless the resolution is implemented to the letter, the liberation war in that territory will continue.

A statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed Ghana's support for the South-West African People's Organization and all the people of Namibia fighting to liberate themselves from the shackles of imperialism and colonialism. It said the racist regime's continued refusal to grant independence to Namibia constitutes a blatant defiance of the International Court of Justice's ruling of 1971 declaring South Africa's administration of that territory as illegal. The statement notes that in spite of repeated attempts by the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement to put pressure on the racist regime to relinquish its hold on Namibia, South Africa has consolidated its position there. It said South Africa's intransigence clearly demonstrates that it is determined to keep Namibia under perpetual bondage. This is further evidenced by the racist regime's installation in Windhoek of a so-called interim administration which has been rejected by the UN Security Council.

In spite of this, the statement said, the United States — a permanent member of the Security Council and the Western Contact Group — openly supports the racist regime. This has encouraged the South African regime to continue to defy international opinion. The statement explained that it has now become quite evident that only a concerted international action in the form of total economic sanctions will compel the racists in Pretoria to terminate their illegal occupation of Namibia and restore administration of that country to the UN Council for Namibia which has been designated as the legal administering authority since 1967.

SWAPO Official Vows Pursuit of Namibian Struggle

AB261930 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] SWAPO's secretary for economic affairs, Mr Ben Amathila, today called on the international community to isolate South Africa and institute mandatory sanctions according to the UN Security Council's Resolution 435. The United States should also end its support to the racist regime. Mr Amathila was speaking at a news conference in Accra in commemoration of the 19th anniversary of armed struggle in Namibia. He commended Ghana and other members of the international community who have stood behind SWAPO in the fight to free the territory from South African subjugation. Mr Amathila said Namibia has been struggling against great odds because of the military strength of South Africa backed by Western nations which have defied UN resolutions with impunity. SWAPO will, however, pursue the struggle until total victory is achieved.

Iranian Delegation Tours Central Region

AB261936 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The five-member Iranian delegation, which is in the country, today visited the central region to explore possible areas of Iranian assistance. Welcoming the delegation, the regional secretary, Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Baidoo, appealed to Third World countries to enter into bilateral agreements to assist each other in their development effort. He emphasized that Ghana would continue to fight to consolidate its independence. The delegation later visited the Ankaful tile and brick factory and the Abura workers' housing project. According to its leader, Iran is prepared to assist Ghana in its rural development program.

STANDARD Discusses Press Ownership, Freedom

AB250758 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Aug 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *STANDARD* joins the debate on press freedom, and says the first thing on which agreement must be found is the ownership of the press in Ghana. It is of the view that apart from the private press, the press in Ghana is owned by the people and not the government, even though because they are responsible for distributing public funds to these institutions governments tend to operate as though they own the press. Once this public ownership is established, the running of these institutions must reflect the fact that the public is part owner.

The *STARDARD* writes: That the interest of the government do not always coincide with those of the people is a fact which our own history amply illustrates. There have been governments whose attitude to state property could hardly be said to have been in the national interest. Governments, which have committed public resources to one-sided political campaigns to perpetrate themselves in office through farcical elections and referenda. We have also had media personnel who are unable to appreciate that the interest of government and the national interest do not always coincide, and may indeed often be at variance.

There were those who thought responsible discharge of their duty during the critical period of the military dictatorship of the 1970's was to exclude from the media critical appraisal of government performance, people who believe they were serving the national interest by writing editorials to prop up those military dictatorships. And because governments and newspaper editors are not wholly altruistic, the determination of sensitive issues such as the national interest, press freedom and the like, may not be left to their judgment alone.

GUINEA

Chadian Minister Delivers Habre Message

AB251002 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Conakry, 24 Aug (AFP) — Chadian Finance Minister Elie Romba delivered a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre to his Guinean counterpart, Lansana Conte, in Conakry on Friday. Mr Romba told reporters that he was directed to inform President Conte of the developments in the situation in Chad. He stressed President Habre's desire to work for a just and lasting solution to the Chadian problem.

IVORY COAST

Interior Minister on Forthcoming Elections

AB231715 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The forthcoming elections are actively being prepared. To ensure their smooth organization, the minister of interior, Mr Leon Konan Koffi, has decided to undertake consultation meetings with the entire corps of regional and district prefects. Yesterday the interior minister was at Bouake with the regional and district prefects of the central and northern regions to whom he communicated his major concerns on the issue of distribution of voter registration cards. The exercise beigins on 1 September and constitutes a very delicate period.

[Begin Leon Koffi recording] The period for the distribution of voter cards will be from 1 to 30 September 1985. It will be a very delicate period, because it is then that those who stayed away during the registration exercise and the compilation of voters' registers, and even beyond the grace period which had been granted — while indeed we had widely advertised these activities through the mass media to enable the omissions and corrections to be seen to — it is then that those who had hidden themselves, or who were absent or did not want to be counted, will be coming with the complicity of dubious persons to show registration cards of which no one knows the source. But presently we have records by which to determine if these are persons conniving with speculators who give them these cards merely to disturb the serene atmosphere which we wish to maintain, which we are enjoying, as all the difficulties had been envisaged so that we would encounter none during the elections. [End recording]

Among other points, Minister Leon Konan Koffi also referred to the organization and security of citizens in the forthcoming elections. This organization should be effective but not excessive in order not to try the people's patience, the minister observed.

[Begin Koffi recording] We have thought — and the president has said it, and continously repeats it — that Ivorians are mature. That is why, as you observed in the case of Abidjan, we did not flood the voting centers with policemen, soldiers, or gendarmes. Unfortunately, some candidates, impassioned as they were, with the collaboration of some potential candidates to high posts in both the legislative and commune levels, gathered commandos who either carried away ballot boxes, hindered some voters from voting, or even assaulted returning officers at polling centers. Therefore, our maturity must illustrate itself by this civic sense of the citizen who must know how to master himself, who must understand that police functions must be performed by himself, and that we do not need to send gendarmes to supervise them. [End recording]

LIBERIA

Presidential, Legislative Elections Scheduled

AB262224 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] We just got a report which says the general elections in Liberia for president, vice president, and members of the national legislature will now be held the third Tuesday in October, the Interim National Assembly [INA] announced here today. INA Secretary General J. Patrick Biddle said the assembly, taking into consideration the expenditures involved in conducting such elections, hereby advises and approves that all the elections be held on October 15th this year. In a press release issued in Monrovia today, Mr Biddle said the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has forwarded to the assembly

a recommendation from the Special Elections Commission [SECOM] for changes in the time table with respite [as heard] for the date of elections for president and vice president. SECOM had recommended that the presidential election be held on the third Tuesday in October and the legistlative elections be held on the fith Tuesday of the same month. But the assembly approved for both elections to be held on the third Tuesday of October.

UPP Banned; Foreign Minister Invited to Libya

AB261646 Paris AFP in English 1541 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 26 (AFP) — Liberian authorities today banned the opposition United People's Party (UPP) and its chairman Gabriel Baccus Matthews, only weeks before scheduled elections to return the country to civilian rule.

A statement issued after an emergency meeting of the country's interim government chaired by President Samuel Doe said the move was taken against Mr. Matthews and his party because their aims and objectives were "not only alien, but detrimental to the peace and stability of the nation." Government Secretary-General J. Patrick Biddle, who read the statement, said the ban on Mr. Matthews and the UPP was to take effect [words indistinct] is prohibited from engaging in any political activities.

The UPP was one of five parties certified to contest national elections scheduled for October. Only two parties, Mr. Doe's National Democratic Party and the opposition Unity Party have so far won full official approval to run in the polls.

The government today also ordered electoral officials to reject any further legal challenges against two other certified opposition parties, the Liberia Action Party (LAP) and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP). Mr. Biddle said the two groups had shown "no inclination to promote or preach ideologies alien or detrimental to our national existence." The official also said the interim government had suggested that Liberian Foreign Minister T. Ernest Eastman accept an invitation to visit Libya. No date was mentioned for the visit. In 1981, Mr. Doe closed the Libyan Embassy here and expelled Tripoli's diplomats.

Finance Minister Comments on U.S. Aid Terms

MB241148 London BBC World Service in English 0735 GMT 24 Aug 85

[From the "This Week and Africa" program]

[Text] There could be hard economic times ahead for Liberians, according to the finance minister, G. Alvin Jones. A couple of weeks ago, Mr Jones and a number of other Liberian ministers had a meeting with the United States ambassador who told them that unless Liberia releases all political prisoners, holds free and fair elections and genuinely returns to civilian rule, then American aid amounting to $43 million a year will not be forthcoming. On the line to Monrovia, Robin White asked Alivn Jones how worried he was by that:

[Begin recording] [Jones] Well, we are not worried the least because we have now begun to inform our people that there are difficulties ahead and we should all tighten our belts and try to raise the immediate domestic resources to fund our budget. I had a meeting this morning with the customs officials and [words indistinct] and informed them of the serious situation that if we don't get this (?fund) we have to try on our own.

[White] But, surely, you can't make up this enormous amount of money that the Americans have been helping you with?

[Jones] No, what we have to do, we have to adjust our budget. Our budget [words indistinct] is $386 million. If we don't get the $44 million we have to adjust our budget by $44 million [figures as heard]. That is all.

[White] Why couldn't you instead satisfy the demands that the Americans are making, for instance, for the release of political prisoners?

[Jones] No, I think that we are (?definitely) a sovereign government and we have our own standards. And they are also saying that they think that there should be more parties registered. As you know, there are some parties that have gone through the election commission but they had problems in the courts. Others are in the court now and we can do nothing because this is a process they have to go through.

[White] But, isn't it legitimate for America to make certain demands before they hand over money?

[Jones] Well, I don't know. I don't know why they would do that. Maybe they want us to elect who they want to rule this country, and I think this is completely our own responsibility to elect our own leaders.

SUNTIMES Banned for 'Erroneous' Articles

AB262108 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The *SUNTIMES* newspaper has been banned by the government for publishing erroneous headlines or articles in its edition which have the tendency, according to the government, to sensationalize or inflame the minds of the public or bring misfeelings. In a press release issued by the Interim National Assembly today, Secretary General J. Patrick Biddle said while reaffirming its commitment to press freedom in the society, the Liberian Government cannot condone the attempts by a few unscrupulous individuals operating under the pretext of journalism to injure the image of the government before the public. Mr Biddle said the assembly, during an emergency session today, observed that in spite of previous warnings, the *SUNTIMES* newspaper has often times erroneously published headlines or articles in its edition. He said such headlines or articles have created distrust, if not resentment among the people. The assembly, therefore, has no alternative but to ban the *SUNTIMES* newspaper from further publication effective immediately, Mr Biddle said.

MALI

Food, Medical Aid Agreements Signed With China

AB250700 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Two agreements were signed this morning between Mali and China as part of the cooperation between the two countries. The documents were signed in the conference room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The Chinese side was represented by Zhou Haiping, that country's ambassador to Mali, and our country was represented by Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation.

The first document was related to the minutes of the meeting reviewing the terms of the project of the rehabilitation the second Malian sugar factory which is one of main assets of the Malian policy of self-sufficiency in food of our government and party. This rehabilitation program will cost 2.700 billion CFA francs and this money will be deducted from the credit which was made available under the economic and technical cooperation agreements signed on 23 August, 1984. It will provide for the rehabilitation of the full capacity of production of the (Senougala) factory, the financing of project studies, and redeeming the cost on equipment provided by the Chinese side. The second agreement concerns sending a Chinese medical team to Mali. Under the agreement, the PRC Government will send a team of 32 medical doctors who will be sent to the hospitals of Kati, Mopti, and Sikasso. After signing the two documents, Ambassador Zhou Haiping disclosed that the Chinese medical team will be taken care of by (?his government). On his part, the Malian foreign minister expressed satisfaction over high quality of Chinese-Malian cooperation.

NIGERIA

Government Overthrown; Reasons Outlined

AFP Report

NC270736 Paris AFP in English 0732 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Abidjan, Ivory Coast, Aug 27 (AFP) — The Nigerian military government of Major-General Muhammadu Buhari was overthrown during the night by soldiers, an unidentified Army officer announced on Nigerian state radio monitored here early today. The statement was followed by military music. General Buhari seized power on December 31, 1983, deposing the elected civilian government of President Shehu Shagari.

Brigadier Dogonyaro Address

AB270720 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Address to the nation by Brigadier Joshua Dogonyaro — live]

[Text] I, Brigadier Joshua (Nimero) Dogonyaro of the Nigerian Army hereby make the following declaration on behalf of my colleagues and members of the Nigerian Armed Forces. Fellow countrymen, the intervention of the military at the end of 1983 was welcomed by the nation with unprecedented enthusiasm. Nigerians were unified in accepting the intervention and looked forward hopefully to progressive changes for the better. Almost 2 years later, it has become clear that the fulfillment of expectations is not forthcoming. Because this generation of Nigerians, and indeed future generations, has no other country but Nigeria, we could not stay passive and watch a small group of individuals misuse power to the detriment of our national aspirations and interest.

No nation has ever achieved meaningful strides in its development where there is absence of cohesion in the hierarchy of government. Where it has become clear that positive action by the policymakers is hindered because the body lacks unity of purpose, it has evident that the nation will be endangered with the risk of continuous misdirection. We are presently confronted with that danger. In such a situation, if action can be taken to arrest further damage, it should and must be taken. This is precisely what we have done. The Nigerian public has been made to believe that the slow pace of action of the federal government headed by Major General Muhammadu Buhari was due to the enormity of the problems left by the last civilian administration. Although it is true that a lot of problems were left behind by the last civilian government, the real reason, however, for the very slow pace of action is due to lack of unanimity of purpose among the ruling body. Consequently, the business of governance has gradually been subjected to ill-motivated power play considerations. The ruling body, the Supreme Military Council, has therefore progressively been made redundant by the actions of a select few members charged with the day to day implementation of the SMC's [Supreme Military Council] policies and decisions. The concept of collective leadership has been substituted by stubborn and ill-advised unilateral actions, thereby destroying the principle upon which the government came to power.

Any effort made to advise the leadership met with stubborn resistence and was viewed as challenge to authority or disloylaty. Thus, the scene was being set for a systematic elimination of what was termed opposition. All energeies of the rulership were directed at this imaginary opposition rather than to effective leadership. The result of this misdirected effort is now very evident in the country as a whole. The government had started to drift. The economy does not seem to be getting any better as we witness daily increased inflation. The nation's meager resources are once again being wasted on unproductive ventures. Government has distanced itself from the people and the yearnings and aspirations of the people as constantly reflected in the media have been ignored. This is because a few people have arrogated to themselves the right to make the decisions for the larger half of the ruling body.

All these events have shown that the present composition of our country's leadership cannot therefore justify its continued occupation of that position. Furthermore, the initial objectives and programs of action which were meant to have been implemented since the accession to power of the Buhari administration in January 1984 have been betrayed and discarded. The present state of uncertainty and stagnation cannot be permitted to degenerate into suppression and retrogration. We feel duty bound to

use the resources and means at our disposal to restore hope in the minds of Nigerians and renew aspirations for a better future.

We are no prophets of doom for our beloved country, Nigeria. We therefore count on everyone's cooperation and assistance. I appeal to you, fellow countrymen, particularly my colleagues in arms, to refrain from any act that will lead to unnecessary violence and bloodshed among us. Rest assured that our action is in the interest of the nation and you in the Armed Forces.

In order to enable a new order to be introduced, the following bodies are dissolved forthwith pending further announcements.

A. The Supreme Military Council;

B. The Federal Executive Council;

C. The National Council of State.

All sea ports and airports are closed. All borders remain closed. Finally, a dusk to down curfew is imposed in Lagos and all state capitals until further notice. All military commanders will ensure effective maintenance of law and order. Further announcements will be made in due course. God bless Nigeria.

Brigadier's Background

AB271120 Paris AFP in English 1116 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Niamey, Niger, Aug 27 (AFP) — Brigadier General Joshua Dogonyaro, who today announced the overthrow last night of Nigerian head of state Major General Muhammadu Buhari, is an officer from a cavalry unit, a knowledgeable source said here. He said the brigadier was a Christian from the Hausa ethnic group who came from Jos in central Nigeria.

A reliable source in the Nigerian community in Niamey said that General Tunde Idiagbon, General Buhari's number two, was not in Nigeria when the coup was launched. He is on a pilgrimage to Mecca, the source said.

Niger civilian authorities on the border with Nigeria said the situation was calm, but Niger citizens had been prevented from crossing the frontier to visit their families on the other side for today's Moslem Id al Kebir festival.

Brigadier Dogonyoro said in his radio broadcast announcing the coup that Nigeria's ports, airports and borders would be closed until further notice and a dusk to dawn curfew imposed.

500 Nigerians Affected by Libyan Expulsion

AB231358 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpts] President Mubarak of Egypt has described Libya's decision to expel some 100,000 Egyptian migrant workers as inhuman and irresponsible. The expulsion of foreign migrant workers from Libya has also affected about 500 Nigerians.

SENEGAL

ASSUNAF Begins 2-Day Seminar at Ministry

AB232158 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Excerpt] The Senegalese Association for African Unity, ASSUNAF, began a 2-day seminar at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this afternoon. The ASSUNAF was founded in January 1983 and works mainly for African unity. The opening ceremony of the seminar was presided over by Foreign Affairs Minister Ibrahim Fall, in the presence of the OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, and of the chairman of the association, Youssoufa Ndiaye.

Diouf Cables Sankara on Libya-Tunisia Conflict

AB261712 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Senegalese President Abdou Diouf's telegram to Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara; date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency, I thank you very sincerely for your telegram relating to the situation now prevailing between Tunisia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message has come to (?encourage) the initiatives which — in my capacity as current chairman of the OAU — I have taken concerning the situation in northern Africa as well as in South Africa. Concerning the situation prevailing between Tunisia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, I can assure you that contacts have already been made with the double objective of easing the tension and restoring an atmosphere of good-neighborliness.

As far as southern Africa is concerned, vigilance and determination have characterized the actions undertaken and the steps taken since my return from Addis Ababa: they will direct my actions throughout a term of office which I would like to place under the banner of the completion of the liberation of our continent from colonialism and apartheid as well as of our common and unanimous determination to meet the economic challenges facing Africa. I pray you to accept my fraternal sentiments as well as the assurance of my very high esteem.

[Signed] Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and current chairman of the OAU

Diouf Issues Message Marking Namibia Day

AB261924 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Message of President Abdou Diouf, current OAU chairman, on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Struggling Namibian People — place and date not given]

[Text] The celebration of the International Day of Solidarity With the Struggling Namibian People offers me this year, in my capacity as the current OAU chairman, the opportunity to renew

the firm support of the African states and peoples to the just struggle of the Namibian people to achieve their independence under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and true representative.

Africa remains convinced that Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 is the only authorized framework for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian issue. This is why I urgently appeal to the whole international community for the immediate and unconditional implementation of the settlement plan contained in this resolution to enable the Namibian people to exert their rights to self-determination and independence. In this connection, we call for more pressure from the international community — especially from member countries of the Contact Group — on the Pretoria regime in order to bring it to abide strictly by Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978. This is for me an opportunity to once again condemn in strong terms the racist policy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and to reject any internal solution imposed on the Namibian people and in particular that of setting up an interim government in the Namibian territory.

Faithful to the policy of dialogue and mutual consultations, and to international equality, Africa will spare no efforts to associate itself with any moves to speed up the implementation of Resolution 435 in order to enable the Namibian people to achieve their independence rapidly and finally.

To conclude, I would like to pay tribute to the UN Council for Namibia for the task it has accomplished with devotion and abnegation.

[Signed] His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal and current OAU chairman

SIERRA LEONE

Pirates Attack West German Ship in Port

AB230941 Paris AFP in French 0848 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] Freetown, 22 Aug (AFP) — A West German ship, Urundi, was attacked by pirates on Thursday as it was dropping anchor at the port of the Sierra Leonean capital, maritime sources in Freetown have indicated.

The pirates, who were armed with knives and axes, climbed on board the ship after approaching it on a motor boat, smashed in six containers, and stole some quantity of goods, the same source indicated. The captain of Urundi, which was chartered by the West German company Woermann, took the attackers by surprise and they fled. This act of piracy was the latest of a series of similar incidents on the coasts and in the ports of Sierra Leone. An inquiry has been opened and the maritime patrols have been strengthened, the maritime sources indicated.

TOGO

Eyadema Comments on Security; 1 Arrested

AB260610 Lome Domestic Service in French 1255 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Once again two explosions were heard simultaneously late yesterday afternoon in Lome. A week ago, we reported explosions in Lome while the head of state was in the province.

Concerned with the collective and individual security of the Togolese people, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the republic received yesterday at 0530 all the national security authorities to give them directives in these terms; we quote: We should absolutely continue to safeguard the reputation of peace and security of our country, unquote. That is why the head of state ordered the security forces to take the necessary measures to neutralize all saboteurs.

As it happened a week ago in Lome, two explosions were heard simultaneously late yesterday afternoon at the airport and at the offices of the National Fund for Social Security. The bomb, planted in the toilet of the airport, was discovered just in time and diffused on a farm. The author of this operation at the airport narrowly escaped and is actively being sought. On the other hand, the author of the explosion which took place at the National Fund for Social Security was arrested and is presently in the hands of the security forces. Damage done by this explosion at the social security office is quite negligible.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claim of USSR Battalion Termed 'Ridiculous'

PA270409 Paris AFP in English 0401 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, Aug 27 (AFP) — Claims by the rebel movement UNITA that a Soviet infantry battalion was used in an Angolan Government offensive against it were "ridiculous and childish", Angolan Ambassador to France Luis de Almeida told AFP here Monday night.

He said the allegations appeared to be aimed at "whetting the interventionist appetites of bellicose Americans". UNITA was incapable of withstanding an increasingly tough offensive against it by government troops, and was also riveted by serious internal divisions, the ambassador said, and that was why it was turning to "a propaganda campaign as full of fantasy as it is ridiculous".

UNITA's West European representative said here earlier yesterday that the Soviet soldiers were being used in a campaign designed to keep rebel forces away from the Angolan capital Luanda next month when it hosts a summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

Defense Minister Says RSA Continues Armed Actions

MB212033 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The South African regular army continues to carry out armed actions against the People's Republic of Angola from the illegally occupied Namibian territory. Groups of South African soldiers continually violate the Angolan border, in an open and declared violation of Angola's sovereignty and the Lusaka compromises, which were signed by the Governments of Angola and South Africa 18 months ago. With regard to these issues, Pedro Maria Tonha, minister of defense, spoke in Uige yesterday, where he also introduced the new commander of the 1st Region, Lieutenant Colonel (Fiel Matanca Chiato)[words indistinct], that the South African forces remain stationed along the border between Angola and Namibia, and that many South African soldiers carry out armed incursions into the national territory. He also denounced the South African army's continued support for UNITA. In this regard, Minister of Defense Tonha said that the FAPLA forces remain firm in their commitment to the annihilation and neutralization of the bandits.

BOTSWANA

Commentary Views Botha Speech, Western Reaction

MB240519 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Ungovernable Situation in South Africa"]

[Text] President Botha of South Africa has added his name to the list of political toddlers in his country whose pronouncements have over the years shown how little they knew of the growing predicament their people were being drawn into through the preaching and practice of apartheid. The world looked all aghast last week as the long-awaited statement from Mr Botha became nothing more than a political gimmick, the undoing of a leader, apparently not in full control of the government he is heading, but naive enough to imagine that preaching the apartheid dogma once more would buy him time and strength.

Mr Botha has blatantly failed to inspire hope in his compatriots. He has, however, managed to stir up afresh complexes of racial superiority and to pledge continued racial domination, the continued killings of black militants and civilians, this time under the protective secrecy of the state of emergency. He has shown disrespect even for the operators of the infamous homelands policy, contempt for the section of the black population he described as in need of state of emergency protection, and has flouted without compassion international sentiment. He has failed to offer hope to the world that through reform he could halt what is now increasingly becoming the dawn of holocaust era in South Africa. He has shown no regard for the likes of world-renowned advocates of peaceful change such as Nobel Peace Prize winner Desmond Tutu.

The way we see it, Mr Botha's speech was intended for the Afrikaner enclave within his party, the diehards who equate one white death with scores of thousands of black ones. He has pleased them, but has he helped them? Has he provided the basis for peace in his country?

Black feeling will harden more. More will rise against the system. More will die in the utter confusion, shock, and dismay precipitated by President Botha's enigmatic platitudes. He says the government should not be pushed too far, apparently referring to civil unrest against apartheid in black tonwships. But how far does he think his government and preceding ones have pushed human endurance? How much more do they think black people should take?

Western reaction has come in trickles. The rest of the world awaits such a reaction anxiously for it is to the West that white South Africa seems to appeal for understanding, notably the United States and Britain. That South Africa derives moral and material support from these two countries and others is not speculation. What the world seeks to know now is will the recent flood of death, incarceration, cover up of police atrocities, state-sponsored tribal conflict, topped by Botha's (?infantile) speech be enough to convince the West that they should use more stick and less carrot? Does the West still believe that South Africa on its own can abolish apartheid?

Those in the region can only hope that the international community will not let a small group of white Africans draw the whole region into a bloodbath. It would be a sad commentary if blacks and whites in the region should each pray to the same God for the destruction of the other race.

LESOTHO

King To Pay State Visit to PRC 1-7 September

MB221523 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II will pay a state visit to the People's Republic of China from 1 September to 7 September 1985 at the invitation of His Excellency President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China. The primary purpose of the visit will be to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation existing between the Kingdom of Lesotho and the People's Republic of China. Lesotho and the People's Republic of China have had diplomatic relations since 1983.

His majesty will be accompanied by the Honorable J.R.L. Kotsokoane, minister of education, sports, and culture, Chief (Mathialira Raseeso), Chief (Lechisa Mathialira Jonathan), and a delegation comprising members of the private sector and government officials.

MALAWI

Youth Ministry Abolished; Cabinet Members Listed

MB240618 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] His excellency the life president, Dr Ngwazi Kamuzu Banda, has directed that the Ministry of Youth be abolished with effect from 30 September 1985. An announcement made by the office of the president and cabinet in Lilongwe yesterday said that the life president has also directed that following the abolition of the Ministry of Youth, all affairs and business under it will revert to the office of the president and cabinet. The announcement said following the change, the cabinet as from 1 October 1985, will be as follows:

Minister of external affairs, minister of agriculture, minister of justice, and minister of works and supply: His Excellency the Life President Dr Ngwazi Kamuzu Banda

Minister of transport and communications: Mr Wadson Deleza

Minister of finance: Mr Edward Bwanali

Minister without portfolio: Mr Robson Chirwa

Minister of education and culture: Mr Louis Chimango

Minister of trade, industry, and tourism: Mr Chimwemwe Hara

Minister of community services: Mr Stanford Demba

Minister of health: Mr Dalton Katopola

Minister at large: Mr Sidney Somanje

Minister of local government: Mr Katikira Banda

Minister of labor: Mr Katola Phiri

Minister of forestry and natural resources: Mr Richard Mussa Banda.

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Troops Kill 15 Rebels 12-21 August

PA270307 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0248 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Maputo, 26 Aug (EFE) — Mozambique regular troops killed 15 antigovernment rebels in operations carried out 12-21 August in southern Mozambique, the state news agency AIM announced. Two of the rebels killed belonged to a command of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) which was attempting to raid the installations of the Nipepe district administration.

NAMIBIA

Bomb Damages Shops; SWAPO Believed Responsible

MB261154 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 26, SAPA — A bomb blast caused damage estimated at R80,000 at two shops in Ondangwa, northern SWA/Namibia, last night, the SWABC reported in Windhoek today. The shops are owned by the vice-president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Tara Imbili. No one was injured in the incident, which occurred at about 9pm. Mr Imbili said earlier that it was thought SWAPO insurgents had been responsible for the blast.

According to the SWABC report, several shops have been the targets of SWAPO attacks since the beginning of the year as part of an intimidation campaign that has concentrated on sabotage of public places.

Meanwhile, the SWABC reported that 9,853 SWAPO insurgents had been shot dead since the start of SWAPO'S armed campaign in SWA/Namibia on August 26, 1966. Security force losses in the same period were 566.

The ranks of SWAPO's armed wing had been almost halved since 1978, when the insurgents numbered 16,000, the SWABC reported. There were about 8,500 SWAPO insurgents active at present, the report said.

Voice of Namibia Criticizes Botha Speech

MB201923 Harare Voice of Namibia in English
1900 GMT 19 Aug 95

[Station commentary]

[Text] We have always maintained that apartheid cannot reform itself but must be destroyed. Botha's failure to come with change when he addressed a Natal National Party Congress in Durban proves this assertion.

Talking about change, we could not have been so naive to have expected Botha to change anything. It is only his friends in the West and America who would want us to believe that Botha is capable of changing. As it is said, a leopard never changes spots.

Botha's statament proved to be the nonevent of the decade. He merely stated that he is going to discuss with black leaders (?their citizenship). It is clear what he means by discussing with black leaders. He is referring to his puppets in the bantustans and in the community councils. He is not referring to genuine leaders like Nelson Mandela, since he is still intransigent on the question of releasing them. Botha and his puppets are welcome to sit down and plan how to maneuver apartheid, but this is not going to stop the people of South Africa from fighting. The people of South Africa know their true leaders, and they know what they want. Attempting to [indistinct word] the very (?task) Botha (?speaking of) one man, one vote said that it will lead to change. He also declared that he will will never give the country to revolutionaries. This is nothing new. The people are fighting because they know that Botha is not prepared to accept their democratic rights. It is not for him to agree, but he will definitely be removed by force.

We in Namibia, like our brothers in South Africa who know [words indistinct] to give us our freedom willingly, but we realize that we have to fight for it. Racist Botha says that our independence should be determined by the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Namibian people, led by SWAPO, and the international community have rejected this. Angola is an independent sovereign country and has a right to invite whoever they wish if they feel that their security is threatened. The presence of Cuban troops in Angola has nothing to do with Namibia's independence. Some people who once argued that the announcement by Botha that he is not going to look into the removal of PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] constitutes some [word indistinct]. Firstly, Botha did not talk about stopping this practice, but he talked about increasing it, forgetting [words indistinct]. It is clear, therefore, that whatever improvement he is thinking about, he is not yet taking into account the plight of thousands of those people who are left homeless after their houses have been razed to the ground, but he is talking about how much it is possible to commit all those atrocities. This is a clear indication that the people of South Africa and Namibia have, through the struggles, (?hurt) their teeth against a wall. So, finding himself in a tight corner, Botha, like these [word indistinct] to do [words indistinct]. In Namibia, he has tried to pull wool over the eyes of the people by installing a puppet government. All these cannot succeed. They are bound to fail like [words indistinct]. Botha, like Smith before him, is making declarations that he is not going to have one man, one vote, he is not going to give the country to revolutionaries. There is (?the history of Zimbabwe). Smith is witnessing all the [words indistinct] before [words indistinct]. Interviewed in a (?press) interview, president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, said South African rulers [words indistinct] who will heed nobody but themselves. These are the kinds of people we are facing. The important thing is for us Namibians and South Africans to realize that they are not going to give us our independence on a silver platter, but we have to fight (?for it). The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

SWAPO Calls on Transnationals To End Operations

MB231045 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Plunder of Namibia's Economy by South African and Other Transnational Companies"]

[Text] Despite the fact that Namibia ranks high among the richest countries in the world, the people of that country are living in a state of untold suffering where starvation, disease, and the like are the order of the day. Acting hand in glove with Western monopolies, the racist regime is mercilessly exploiting the indigenous population and rapaciously plundering its natural resources. South African and Western companies expropriate all the profits derived from the Namibian wealth, leaving the Namibian workers with nothing but hunger, disease, and poverty.

It is against this background that the president of SWAPO, Comrade Sam Nujoma, calls on all transnational companies operating in Namibia to stop their operations there. Comrade Nujoma says the multinationals in Namibia are mercilessly exploiting the indigenous people and plunder the country's natural resources. They are also paying taxes and royalties to the racist regime in order to maintain its war machinery in that country. Therefore, these transnationals must stop their operations in Namibia until that country gets its genuine independence, whereby these companies can enter into agreement with the government of an independent Namibia.

In this call, Comrade Nujoma mentions companies like Rio Tinto Zinc, Consolidated Diamond Mines, Tsumeb Corporation,and so on, saying that they must stop their operations in Namibia because their presence there will only help the occupationist regime to continue oppressing our people. In fact, if Namibia provides such a wide scope for the operations of Western monopolies, it is not hard to imagine the behavior of corporations from apartheid South Africa in Namibia. The De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. which owns every diamond field on Namibia's Atlantic coast undoubtedly plays a major role in plundering Namibia's natural resources.

The psychology of the South African colonial rulers prompts their [word indistinct] exploitation of natural resources even in cases when the harmful consequences of such an attitude to nature and the disruption of ecological balance are obvious. So it is hardly possible to estimate the damage done to the country during racist South Africa's long rule. Also, in the attempt to suppress the Namibian people's struggle for freedom, South Africa's punitive squads carry out scorched earth tactics and destroy the country's wildlife. It is said that about 80 percent of the animal kingdom has been exterminated in the Kaoko Veld and the Damaraland region, once famed for their great herds of rare animals.

In another report from Namibia, it was said that the first thing that catches one's eye when approaching the Rio Tinto Corporation (?uranium) mine at Swapmund is a huge dust cloak which can be seen from a distance of several kilometers. The radioactivity contained in the dust cloak contaminates plants, the soil, and the rivers, and is poisoning its industrial region's potable water

reservoirs. It is a complete destruction of nature which assumes other forms which endanger all living things.

Apart from all that we have said on the plunder of Namibia's economy by South Africa and her Western allies, the regime has recently given rights to its state-controlled oil company known as SOEKOR [Southern Oil Exploration Company] to exploit a multibillion dollar gas field off the Namibian coast, 120 km off the Orange River mouth in southern Namibia. This gas field is believed to be one of the biggest in the world, with an estimated reserve of 2 trillion cubic feet of gas worth 8,000 billion rands. Pretoria has expressed the belief that the gas field will ease the financial burden it is now bearing to continue with apartheid oppression at home and the illegal and brutal occupation of Namibia.

SWAPO of Namibia condemns in the strongest terms this action by the occupationist regime to continue oppressing our people and at the same time stealing Namibia's wealth. A SWAPO statement issued in Luanda recently said that South Africa has no moral right to exploit any human or natural resources in Namibia because these resources belong to the Namibian people and not to the racist state. It said SWAPO therefore calls on the international community to not only condemn the exploitation of Namibian wealth, but also to take action to stop Pretoria from carrying through all of its current evil plan. It further stated that the fuel that South Africa will pump from our gas fields will be used to oil its military machinery with a view to further suppressing and killing the people of Namibia and South Africa. The exploitation of Namibia will, as has been the case with other resources, only benefit the Boers and their Western trading partners and not the Namibian people, who rightfully own the gas. The illegal exploitation of Namibia's energy resources, gas, and uranium, therefore poses a new and grave danger to peace and security in the region as it will boost the regime in Pretoria in its militaristic ambition to impose its will on the other states of southern Africa.

The international community and the entire progressive sections the world over must therefore act immediately and decisively to help the oppressed people of Namibia to end South Africa's imperialistic entrenchment in Namibia. However, the struggling people of Namiba under the leadership of SWAPO are determined to continue fighting until final victory is achieved. We will spare no bullets in our fight to chase the occupationist forces in our country until Namibia is genuinely free and independent.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Demands 'Clarification' of EEC Visit

MB270455 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2120 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — The South African Government today demanded "urgent clarification" from three European Community ministers of the intention of their visit to South Africa later this week, and said they would not be allowed to see jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela if they came.

The foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement from Pretoria that the government had approved a visit by the foreign ministers of Luxembourg, Holland and France, but added:

"The basis for the government's approval was the assumption that the (EEC) Ten were genuinely interested in ascertaining the true facts concerning the situation here."

The three ministers, Mr Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, Mr Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, and Mr Giulio Andreotti of Italy, are to represent the EEC countries, Spain and Portugal on their trip to South Africa. They were expected to arrive on Wednesday.

In a statement on behalf of the 12, the chairman of the EEC Political Committee said: "The Government of South Africa should without delay take concrete steps and they (the 12) repeat that the need for real dialogue with the authentic representatives of the black population has become more urgent."

Commenting on the statement, Mr Botha said:

"If the main purpose of the visit now is to prescribe to the SA Government what its policy should be and the time-scale for implementation of that policy, then the SA Government must ask whether an approach of this nature reflects the objective state of mind on the part of the special political committeee necessary for a positive dialogue between its emissaries and the SA Government."

Mr Botha said the ministers would be welcome "if the purpose of the visit is to secure a perspective of the situation in South Africa.

"If, however, it is designed to prescribe foreign formulas for South Africa's complex problems and to lay down time scales for the implementation of those formulas, then the visit will serve no purpose."

He said the government "requests urgent clarification of the basis on which the three ministers would propose to carry out their assignment so as to enable the SA Government to determine whether a visit would still be welcome."

A request by the ministers to visit Nelson Mandela had been refused, Mr Botha said, because Mandela represented an organisation committed to a policy of violence as a means of achieving political objectives.

"In this context, the SA Government must state clearly its objection to the reported intention of the European Community to meet with ANC representatives," Mr Botha said. "The SA Government would have thought that the ANC's commitment to violence would rule it out as a party to be consulted about future political processes in South Africa."

The ministers said in their last statement that they intended meeting government officials, as well as representatives of political, socio-economic, religious and cultural groups while in the country.

"The mission of the troika should be considered a new effort by the Ten and Spain and Portugal to contribute towards the end of apartheid," the special poliical committee statement said.

Mr Botha said the EEC statement, released on August 24, served "to fuel conflict and retard the process of reform" in South Africa, and did not help the process of negotiations.

He said South Africa had reached a "delicate stage" in resolving its difficulties, and the government was concerned that the EEC should resort to "what seems to be a defence via the media of its decision to send a mission to South Africa. This is not helpful from the point of view of the negotiating process which the SA Government is trying to promote," he said.

Boesak Arrested Under Internal Security Act
MB271343 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1340 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text][No dateline as received] UDF patron and chairman of the World Reformed Churches Alliance Dr Allan Boesak was arrested in Cape Town this afternoon.

Dr Boesak's office confirmed his arrest in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act in Bellville South.

A spokesman said that Dr Boesak was standing at a roadblock in De la Rey Road when he was arrested by plainclothes policemen.

Earlier this afternoon Dr Boesak addressed students at the University of Cape Town.

Boesak: Prison March Going Ahead Despite Warning
MB270514 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2214 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 26, SAPA — United Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak said tonight that the march on Pollsmoor Prison planned for Wednesday would go ahead, despite warning from the police that "firm action" would be taken against participants. The archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Philip Russell, has appealed for "restraint" from the marchers and police.

Archbishop Russell said: "In a situation of distress, frustration and anxiety, people must obey their own consciences, but must at the same time consider the total good and the likelihood that their actions could make the situation more tense. I hope equally well that the police will act with restraint which they have hitherto seldom displayed."

The leader of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa, Owen Cardinal McCann, said he feared the protest could lead to "violence and bloodshed unles both the people and the police show restraint."

Dr Boesak told a press conference he was aware "that by trying in this way to express our feelings" the marchers would be "contravening one of the many laws of the South African statute books."

"I presume that by firm action the minister of police (Mr Louis le Grange) means he will call out the army and the police and that he will see once again the predictable response of the South African Government to peaceful protest," he said.

"They will try to frighten us with the possibility of unleashing the enormous force of the government and the violence we have seen before. Yet the march is going ahead."

The divisional criminal investigation chief of the western Cape, Brigadier G.J. Odendaal, last night declined to comment on the proposed march, saying he could not make a statement on the matter "off the cuff".

Urges Support for Boycott
MB270537 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2244 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 26, SAPA — The current consumer boycott affecting white-owned businesses would only end "when I say its off" Dr Allan Boesak, the leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and UDF patron, told a packed meeting at the Belhar community centre tonight. To thunderous applause, Dr Boesak also urged his 2500-strong audience to join him on Wednesday's march to Pollsmoor Prison.

He dismissed as lies and untruths reports in the media that the consumer boycott was not effective. He also denied that the boycott was racist, and referred to a white shopowner in the eastern Cape, Mr Cheeky Watson, who was still doing business with the black community there "because he has made a stand".

"P.W. Botha has enjoyed more support from the English business community than any other Nationalist government before him," Dr Boesak said, referring to their support for the tricameral government.

"Now that the boycotts has started, the business community has come out and stated that they were always in the forefront of the struggle for change and reform. What changes? What reform? What struggle?"

Dr Boesak also announced the recent establishment of a "crisis fund" by businessmen in the townships to help workers who had lost employment as a result of the boycott.

"This boycott is not going to end this week. Or the next. Or next month. This boycott is on until we say its over," he said.

"Don't believe anything you hear on the radio or television. Don't believe anything you read in newspapers or pamphlets. Only when I say it's off, then it's off. If you don't hear me say so, then it still continues."

Referring to the boycott the march [as receieved], Dr Boesak said: "We have entered a new phase in the struggle for liberation in this country. The government has come to realise that violence

and intimidation is not going to turn our people around anymore. We have a vision of a new country beyond Botha and beyond apartheid. We are a people who have discovered anew our dignity, our purpose in life," he said.

"The South African Government knows this. P.W. Botha knows this. Le Grange knows this. And that is why their language can only be a language of threat and violence. But listen — it is a language of deeply frightened men who know their days are over."

He said the march to Pollsmoor to demand the release of jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, would be a peaceful, disciplined and well-organised march — a march which had the support of the international community.

"We haven't even marched yet and already we are getting more international coverage than P.W. got on that Thursday night (speaking from the Natal National Party Congress in Durban)."

He said the aim of the march was not to seek confrontation with the police or the government.

"It is the SA Government who seek confrontation to show the rest of the world who is in control. What P.W. Botha wants is that we don't protest at all, that we accept apartheid," he said.

"We can't take that. Our dignity forbids it. We won't provoke them. But every action they do on Wednesday, the whole world will be watching and P.W. Botha's got to be responsible for whatever happens."

Commentary on Boesak's Goals

MB270636 Johannesbrug Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Dr Boesak"]

[Text] Dr Alan Boesak continues to add fuel to the long-smouldering doubts about his political purposes in South Africa. Given the circumstances surrounding his plan to stage a march tomorrow on Pollsmoor, where Nelson Mandela is in prison, to describe it as reckless is a mild reaction. What is his objective? Does he wish to make a political martyr of himself knowing that if he goes ahead it will be the duty of the police to arrest him. If so, why? What did he mean by saying he wanted to turn South Africa on its head tomorow?

A shrewd political operator like Dr Boesak cannot be unaware of the revolutionary undertones of his actions. He knows surely that such a statement, linked to the highly publicized provocation of an illegal march and taking into account the ideology of violence espounsed by the man on whose behalf he wishes to march, will certainly convey to the world a revolutionary message, and he must know that that message will be seen to have been inspired directly by himself.

The questions to him now have their bases in more than just his present behavior. For a man who regularly complains of a total lack of freedom in this country, Dr Boesak has used his freedom in the past to extraordinary effect. In his travels abroad, his incessant campaigning for economic measures against South Africa is almost the most innocuous of the bizarre ways by which he demonstrates the freedom of speech he enjoys.

In Australia, he has been quoted as describing the defense force as one of the most sophisticated murder machines in history. On British television recently, he repeated another favorite, that whites were the spiritual children of Hitler and that genocide was being practiced in South Africa, going so far that another participant in the program, Mrs Helen Suzman, felt constrained to contradict him.

Inside South Africa, he has called for a national day of prayer for the downfall of the government, which this time his colleagues in the South African Council of Churches felt called upon to reject. At mass meetings, he has propagated an intensification of what he calls resistance while ignoring the context of calculated violence that has characterized much of the unrest.

He has advocated the extension of boycotts around the country. He has no scruples about accusing the police of murder while speaking in support of those very radicals from whose ranks have come the savages who have mutilated and murdered policemen, town councillors, and businessmen and their relatives, not to mention the so-called collaborators whose only crime often seems to be their presence at a scene where the bloodlust of the mob demands a victim.

If Dr Alan Boesak, church leader and patron of the UDF, is concerned about peace and reconciliation and about the democratic aspirations of the people, he has strange ways of showing it. Plain-thinking people will draw quite different conclusions from his behavior. It is not too much to expect of him — indeed, the onus rests on him — to speak out plainly now on just what he is trying to achieve.

Trial of Boesak, 18 Others Postponed Until 6 Nov

MB261455 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1343 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town Aug 26, SAPA — The trial of Dr Allan Boesak and 18 others on charges under the Internal Security Act has been postponed to November 6 in the Wynberg magistrates court. Dr Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches and patron of the UDF, was absent from court in terms of an agreement between the senior prosecutor and his counsel this morning.

The trial of 22 students arrested during a prohibited march in Rondebosch was set down for hearing in the same court this morning and would not have permitted time for Dr Boesak's case to be heard, the prosecutor told SAPA. Consequently it was agreed that Dr Boesak need not put in a personal appearance and that the compulsory warrant of arrest for his non-appearance would be staid until a new hearing date.

Elaborate security arrangements by the police nevertheless proceeded and a crowd of about 200 to 300 people stood outside the magistrates court's grille fence which was lined by riot-equipped

policemen. Several streets giving access to the police/magistrates court complex were closed to traffic and police detachments kept a watchful eye at several key points two to three blocks away from the building for the anticipated demonstrations in support of Dr Boesak and his 18 co-accused.

No such demonstrations materialised, but the police nevertheless insisted on allowing only accused persons, witnesses and legal representatives into the building. Pressmen had to report to a senior officer for identification before being admitted.

The charge against Dr Boesak and his 18 co-accused stems from their alleged attempt to enter Cape Town's black townships on August 10 to attend the funeral of a youth killed in unrest.

UDF Natal Leader Arrested Under Security Act

MB271213 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1201 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Durban, Aug 27, SAPA The Rev Mcebisi Xundu, chairman of the Natal region of the United Democratic Front, was detained today at C.R. Swart Square in Durban.

Maj D.F. van Zyl of the security police confirmed they were holding Mr Xundu under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Mrs Tandiwe Xundu said her husband had been telephoned by the murder and robbery squad at C.R. Swart and asked to go in and make a statement in connection with Mrs Victoria Mxenge's murder. Mr Xundu had just dropped off the late Mrs Mxenge at her home when four unidentified persons attacked her.

Mrs Xundu said her husband had an appointment with the murder and robbery squad at 11am.

"He went with my son, Gcobani, and one of the churchwardens. When he entered C.R. Swart, two plainclothes men asked him to identify himself and when he did, they put handcuffs on him and told him he was under arrest."

Ramaphosa Says Miners Strike Will Take Place

MB261052 London BBC World Service in English
0709 GMT 26 Aug 85

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] There is no sign whatever of any accommodation between black and white in South Africa. On the contrary, it is increasingly becoming a country under political siege. As the death toll mounts up in the black townships and arrests continue, the campaign for the release of black South Africa's most popular leader, Nelson Mandela, has gained momentum. But now the country's coal and gold miners are flexing their economic muscle with the threat of imminent strike action despite the increased pay offers by Anglo-American, the country's largest mining company. From Johannesburg, the BBC's Michael Woolridge reports:

[Woolridge] South Africa's black miners have been meeting shaft by shaft to consider the new offer from the mining companies, or rather offers, because at a 7-hour bargaining session last Wednesday, Anglo-American, which employs three-quarters of the union's members, broke ranks and said it would pay close to what the union was seeking while all the other companies offered less. The union put off the strike for a week and agreed to consult its members. They said it was sure that they would see these different offers as an attempt to divide the union and that the Anglo-American employees would be willing to strike in support for those working for the other companies. The union claims that at the shaft meetings that have been held so far, this is precisely the attitude that has been taken by black miners. Union leader Cyril Ramaphosa:

[Begin recording] [Ramaphosa] We are confident that the members will not accept all these offers that have been made.

[Woolridge] So you believe that the strike will still go ahead then?

[Ramaphosa] There is no doubt in our minds that the strike will go ahead.

[Woolridge] How would you describe the management's attitude?

[Ramaphosa] We found that Anglo-American did want to reach some settlement but the others were not keen to settle. [End recording]

[Woolridge] The Chamber of Mines, which ever since last Wednesday's meeting has been trying unsuccessfully to deny that it is split over the new pay offers, does not seem to be in a mood to make any further concessions to the union. Its negotiator is Johan Liebenberg:

[Begin Liebenberg recording] If one bears in mind that we made an offer ranging between 14.1 percent and 19.2 percent in July which we implemented, and that we have now added further improvements in conditions of employment, it is a very good offer indeed and we think that they will be silly not to accept it. We don't think that they really have a mandate for a strike. Once the strike were to commence that would be the end of any improved offers. [End recording]

[Woolridge] Widespread fears have been expressed that in the present climate of unrest there could be violence in the mines if the union does call out the nearly 250,000 that they claim to have the ability to do. The union admits that it is engaged in more than a pay dispute. It is threatening a wider strike in all South Africa's mines if President Botha were to carry out his threat to repatriate the 40 percent of black miners who come from neighboring countries and it also claims that a boycott of white businesses in mining towns in protest against the president's failure to end the state of emergency is gaining momentum.

[Begin Ramaphosa recording] Black people are protesting against everything the government is trying to do. So, if the miners' strike is added on top of all these problems that the country is having, it becomes a political challenge to them. [End recording]

1,800 Coal Miners Not Working at Hlobane Mine

MB261523 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1458 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — About 1800 workers at ISCOR's [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] Hlobane coal mine near Vryheid did not report for the afternoon shift today after union representatives approached management over pay increases. ISCOR's public relations manager, Mr Piet du Plessis, told SAPA from Pretoria the workers had been told last week that increases called for by the union could not be granted because of the economic situation.

The workers had accepted this, Mr du Plessis said, and the morning shift had reported for work today as normal. However, three National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] representatives approached management later today and asked about the increases. They were told that the position had been explained last week by the mine manager and by means of a video presentation, Mr du Plessis said.

Later today, workers from two hostels at the mine had not gone underground for the afternoon shift, he added. Talks with union representatives were continuing and Mr du Plessis said he could give no further details at this stage. Spokesmen for the NUM could not immediately be reached for comment.

Workers at the Hlobane colliery last received pay increases in July this year in line with adjustments granted to mineworkers countrywide after negotiations between the Chamber of Mines and the NUM.

Slabbert Urges Alliance on National Convention

MB260636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 25 Aug 85

[Text] The leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van zyl Slabbert, says the time has come to go further than just calling for a national convention, and he has proposed the establishment of what he terms a convention alliance in which all organizations favoring a national convention may take part.

Addressing an Inkatha youth conference at Ulundi, he said that those forming the alliance should be committed to one constitution based on a common citizenship in an undivided country. Commitment to a convention, moreover, should transcend differences among groups as a national convention did not bring together those who agreed with one another with those who needed to discuss their differences.

Dr Slabbert's proposal for a convention alliance was welcomed by the chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. He said that the state president's refusal to tell South Africa where the National Party intended leading the country made it impossible for negotiations to begin.

'Young Progressives' Plan Free Mandela Campaign

MB261518 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1508 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, August 26, SAPA — An intensive "free Mandela" campaign is to be launched today by the Western Cape Young Progressives. The campaign will include the sending of a petition to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, the placing of one person pickets throughout the peninsula, and distribution of slogan buttons, information leaflets and car stickers.

According to a statement signed by the national chairman of the Young Progressives, Mr Andrew Miller, the petition will be launched at this week's PFP Federal Congress and the campaign will culminate in a mass rally at the Claremont civic centre on September 18. The statement says the campaign is motivated by the convictions that:

— A peaceful solution to the conflict in South Africa is desirable;

— A national convention is the best way to reach agreement on a non-racial democratic constitution;

— Nelson Mandela should play a major role in "the new South Africa" and that

— "Now, more than ever, pressure should be applied to the government to free Mandela and other political prisoners."

Inkatha Warns UDF Supporters To Leave Umlazi

MB270630 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] United Democratic Front supporters in Umlazi, near Durban, have been given an ultimatum by Inkatha to get out by the weekend or else. The warning comes from KwaZulu parliamentarian (Willington Sabelo), who addressed an Inkatha meeting in the township yesterday. More from Carmel Rickard:

[Rickard] (Sabelo) had issued what amounts to a declaration of hostility against the UDF. No car without the Umlazi NUZ numberplate is to be let into the township without special permission. Refugees from Hambanathi or Lamontville, where clashes between Inkatha and the UDF have been most fierce, were also told to quit, along with people who have been harboring them. He has also threatened to close down certain churches which he described as nests of rival organizations. (Sabelo's) next threat was to doctors and lawyers in the township warning them against UDF involvement. (Sabelo's) threat follows a photograph which appeared in a local newspaper yesterday showing him at the head of an armed band which allegedly disrupted a weekend funeral for unrest victims, injuring some mourners.

(Sabelo) said his group chased UDF supporters at the funeral who were, in his words, forcing mourners to sing freedom songs.

Further Reportage on Unrest, Police Action

90 More Arrested

MB261222 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1219 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — Police said today 90 more people had been arrested under the emergency regulations, bringing to 2,319 the number of people detained under the five-week-old emergency. The total of detainees freed totals 1,183, according to lists released by the police in Pretoria by Friday last week, although a police situation report earlier today put the release figure at 1,103 (and total detentions at 2,197). No releases were announced today.

Boycott Supporters Kill One

MB261453 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] A (?policeman) has been stabbed to death in Howick. It is reported that the man was killed after youths overturned a bus he was traveling in. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The youngsters were allegedly checking on commuters to ensure they were not breaking a consumer boycott of white businesses. The boycott was called to show solidarity with about 1,000 workers sacked by BTR-Sarmcol [expansion unknown] in Howick several months ago and the victim was supposed to have broken the boycott.

There were also other incidents of violence, some apparently connected with Inkatha members. Funerals in Umlazi of unrest victims were disrupted, allegedly by Inkatha members led by prominent officials of the organization.

At a [words indistinct] seminary in Pietermaritzburg a large group marched on the college and gave officials a week to close it down because they were allegedly harboring troublemakers. And in another incident, the home of a KwaMashu minister, (Wesley Lubake), was burned down. A few weeks ago he was forced to march at spear point chanting anti-United Democratic Front slogans and since then he has not returned to his home.

94 Soweto Students in Court

MB261616 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1610 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Soweto, Aug 26, SAPA — Ninety-four Soweto schoolchildren today appeared in the Soweto magistrates court under the emergency regulations for not attending classes. They were remanded to October 15. The children were some of the 800 children arrested by members of the SADF on Thursday and Friday. About 700 of them were released on Friday afternoon after Bishop Desmond Tutu pleaded with the police for their release. The children's lawyers said today they would plead with the attorney-general to drop all the charges against the children.

26 August Police Report

MB261734 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1732 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 26, SAPA — Police unrest report for the period from noon to 7PM today:

Despite a quantitative and qualitative decline in the unrest situation, isolated incidents of arson, damage to property and intimidation occurred.

In Actonville, on the East Rand, a black man was arrested after stones were thrown at a private vehicle.

In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a group of arsonists set fire to the home of a member of the SAP, attacked members of the administration board, and set fire to a beerhall.

One black man was fatally wounded after he attacked a member of the SAP. One black man was arrested for intimidation.

In Mitchells Plain, near Cape Town, two black men were arrested after they participated in an illegal gathering.

In a black township near Hanover (Karroo), a group of blacks threw stones at the development board offices and a beerhall was looted. The SAP used tear smoke to disperse the group.

Evidence that radical elements have no respect for community services was proved after a sewerage removal truck's tyres were slit in the Barclay-East District.

2 Students Held, Guguletu Quiet

MB270617 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2219 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 26, SAPA — Police arrested at least two pupils after firing teargas and rubber bullets to disperse a crowd of about 200 pupils marching in Eisleben Road, Mitchells Plain, this morning. A teacher was detained but later released. Police said the pupils, who threw stones at security force vehicles, were part of a crowd of about 2,000 marching to the Lentegeur High School where an "awareness" meeting was to be held.

Teachers interviewed after the arrests claimed five pupils had been held — three from Westridge High, and one each from Mondale and Rocklands High Schools. However police would only confirm that two pupils, aged 16 and 18, had been arrested in connection with charges of public violence.

Spine Road secondary teacher, Mr Mohamed Gamieldien, was detained but later released after a delegation of about 50 colleagues met senior officers outside the Mithcells Plain police station.

One teacher said Mr Gamieldien had apparently been arrested for "interfering with the police in the course of their duties".

"But all he was trying to do was protect the pupils," the teacher added.

Earlier, in Halt Road, Elsies River, police arrested four people and dispersed about 100 pupils marching from the Goodwood magistrates court. A police spokesman said no teargas, rubber bullets or quirts had been used.

In Kayelitsha, a bakkie [truck] was stoned and set alight at Sice C about 2pm. No police action was taken, the police spokesman said. Also at 2pm, in Washington Avenue, Langa, groups of youths hurled stones at passing vehicles. Nobody was reported injured and police stood by.

At 2.15 pm all access roads to Guguletu were again sealed off as two city tramways buses and a private vehicle were stoned by youths. No injuries were reported. The township was reported to have "quieted down" by late afternoon.

Over a dozen riot policemen, armed with quirts, stood by outside the Wynberg magistrates court where Dr Alan Boesak and 18 others were to have appeared on charges of ignoring an order not to enter Guguletu on August 10. Wynburg's Church Street was sealed off and security forces in casspirs and vans were stationed at strategic points in the suburb. Police allowed only witnesses and people on trial to enter the courthouse and all members of the public were body-searched at the entrance. A large contingent of local and overseas media monitored the events.

Dr Boesak and four others did not appear and provisional warrants for their arrests were issued. The warrants are to be held over until the 19 are due to appear again

Durban Police Raid Convent
MB271217 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] In Durban police are continuing their clampdown as Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] Early this morning a number of police raided the school and some buildings at (Oakford) Convent north of Durban. Refugees from recent Durban unrest have been staying there. The sister in charge of the convent told me that police broke open a door when the people inside did open up quickly enough. He said they had a young man with them handcuffed with a hood over his head. He had been brought along to identify certain people.

Police left with two young men and a young woman. They also took the wife of (name indistinct) Action Committee official (Ian Mkhize) to take them to her husband.

In another development it has been claimed that Lamontville Anglican priest Mlebisi Xundu was detained this morning. His son said he was asked by police to go to the police station in connection with the death of civil rights lawyer Victoria Mxenge. When he arrived he was arrested, handcuffed, and taken away.

Police have not yet confirmed these arrests.

27 August Police Report
MB271125 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1122 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — Following is the SAP unrest situation report for the period from 8pm yesterday to noon today (received by SAPA at 1:15pm):

"Incidents, mostly of a criminal nature, have been reported.

"A classroom of the Ntengeni High School in KwaNobuhle, a black residential area near Uitenhage, was extensively damaged by fire.

"At Mahlakeng black residential area, Randfontein, a bus was stoned and the driver robbed by criminals using the unrest situation to their own advantage.

"At Kagiso, near Krugersdorp, a classroom of a black school was extensively damaged by arsonists.

"At Ntuzuma, a black residential area near Durban, a black woman was slightly injured and her vehicle extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed by a small group of hooligans.

"In the black residential area of Sabie in the eastern Transvaal, a black male was slightly injured by a mob of blacks who set fire to vehicles in a compound. Police dispersed the mob with tear smoke, rubber bullets and birdshot, arresting one black male.

"In the black residential area of Virginia in the OFS [Orange Free State], police arrested five black males after dispersing a stonethrowing mob with quirts.

"Detentions and releases in terms of the emergency regulations, will now only be given out once a week on the Friday morning update."

Detentions Total 2,344
MB271147 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1144 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — Police said today 25 more people had been arrested under the emergency regulations, bringing to 2,344 the number detained under the five-week-old emergency. The number freed reached 1,222, according to lists released by the police in Pretoria. Thirty-nine names have been added to the release list since last Friday. A police situation report yesterday put the release figure at 1,103 and total detentions at 2,197.

West Cape University Protest
MB271312 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1250 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 27, SAPA — Police fired salvos of teargas at University of the Western Cape [UWC] students who had gathered at the main gate of the campus today after a protest march.

About 400 students had earlier marched along Modderdam Road outside the campus to the university's senate building to demand that the administration call for the release of the detained secretary of the SRC [student representative council], Mr Russell McGregor.

Singing, chanting and carrying banners, the students then marched across the campus to the administration building, where about 200 persented their demand to the rector, Prof Richard van der Ross.

After he told them the university had already issued a statement calling for the release of Mr McGregor and a UWC economics lecturer, Mr Graeme Bloch, the students shouted "viva the rector" and left.

Outside the building, students decided by a show of hands to march to the gate, where they were confronted by police.

Police in riot gear were seen entering hostels.

Tutu's Son's Arrest Confirmed

MB271340 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1327 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Aug 27, SAPA — Police today confirmed that Mr Trevor Tutu, son of the Anglican archbishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was detained yesterday under the emergency regulations.

Mr Tutu's name was not on a police list of the latest detainees, issued today, but the SAP public relations directorate in Pretoria confirmed his detention. A spokesman could supply no further details.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

[Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency:

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 26 August carries an editorial titled "The Option of the Round Table" which asks what solution can be found to rescue South Africa from its current impasse. The editorial notes: "It must be sought through the combined efforts of all those groups and persons who long desperately to find a way out that does not leave the country in ruins." Noting that this "broadly based constituency" exists, the editorial says that if the government is unwilling or unable to take the lead, then others must do so. Whether it is called a national convention, a constituent assembly or a roundtable, the paper states "some such idea is still the best way of breaking the logjam and hammering out the sketch plans for a better South Africa." Although the ANC is reported to have rejected such an idea, "the ANC's reported stance needs to be heard at first hand and tested in the give and take of normal political debate." Citing various plans for some form of discussion, the paper concludes by urging that emphasis first be placed on the common aim of ending the emergency and violence and making a "peaceful transition to democracy. Then it will be time enough to start negotiating ways of reconciling the differences."

An "analysis" by Cheetah Haysom in the same edition says that Americans are suddenly becoming aware of South Africa and its problems because "television — the main source of news for most Americans — has swung its beams on South Africa." Americans are probably getting a more realistic picture of South Africa since the state emergency than South Africans, Haysom says, a fact that is beginning to receive much public attention in the country.

THE STAR also reports that classes at a high school in Diepkloof township have been suspended because of "threats to staff and pupils." The principal of the school said "she had been constantly approached by youths claiming to be members of the Congress of South African Students. They demand that she release her pupils to either attend meetings or to show solidarity with other pupils."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 26 August carries an analysis by Stanley Uys in London of Western reaction to President Botha's Durban speech. Why did the speech fail "so monumentally to live up to the expectations" raised by Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Uys asks. Is it possible that "the State President has become all bitter and twisted, that fed up with sniping from both Left and Right and under intolerable pressure to live up to impossible expectations, he simply withdrew into his bunker and pulldown the shutters?" The question Western governments are asking is why Botha felt he could add absolutely nothing new to his existing policy statements, and "the chilling answer that has suggested itself, at least to some of these governments, is that President Botha has gone as far as he can for the present with apartheid reform and still retain his Afrikaner power base." "Many SA-watchers here are wondering whether President Botha and some of his ministers realise just how desperate SA's position has become," and "Louis le Grange's 'first stun and then talk' approach to the black unrest strikes them as being unbelievably crude. As they appraise the situation, there will be no credible black leaders left to talk to once everyone has been stunned." There is a chasm opening up over what is meant by talks, Uys says, with Progressive Federal Party and black leaders wanting a national convention, something with a deadline, and Botha apparently offering "on-going (i.e. endless) talks in a vague 'national forum.' " The fundamental long-term problem, Uys says, is to whom is Botha going to talk? "Mandela is going to be released only if he helps to pacify SA's blacks, not stir them up further — and this is remotely possible only if, on his release, the government is able to absorb him in acceptable negotiating structures," none of which presently exist. The Western community sees the Durban speech as "wholly negative in its short-term implications, both in policy terms and in ending the unrest," with some dismantling of the ideology of apartheid, which is welcome for the long term, Uys says. But these two facets are causing widespread ideolgoical confusion among Botha's followers and confusion in the upper decisionmaking levels of government, giving the impression of government drift. "President Botha is starting to make mistakes and is not giving his followers strong and clear leadership." Meanwhile, "a moral tide of revulsion againt apartheid (is) rolling over the world and carrying governments with it." Botha and his advisers must "give

up, once and for all, the idea that the whites in SA will be safe only if the country is ruled exclusively by Afrikaners," and take action if they are to stave off international sanctions and improve the economic and political situation of the nation.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 26 August in an editorial says that within 1 week South Africa has been given the ANC's . nd: a rejection of a national convention and peaceful negotiation, a violent takeover of power, and no protection of minorities. In any democracy, the paper says, such sinister goals would be rejected. The so-called Free World ought to take an unambiguous stand on this. "The fact that several leaders in South Africa have not summarily rejected the ANC and are even continuing to call for the release of Nelson Mandela indicates that revolutionary ideas have already had an effect," the paper adds. "Fence-sitting cannot be tolerated when such important issues are at stake. The choice is either the ANC's violence or the politics of peace, no mater how imperfect the latter may be."

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 23 August comments in its editorial on the meetings between the state president and church leaders in Pretoria. Whatever was said at the meetings, the paper says, need not be made known to all, but what is going to matter to all South Africans is that the dicussions did indeed take place and that the talks involved just about every one of the churches. "For too long the complaint has been heard that the true voice of the church is not being raised in the unrest areas. That the clerics who, mostly untimely, appear there do not express the views of the true Christian." Methods for restoring calm among the black communities is the goal of interchurch action. "But one way would be to call Bishop Tutu, Reverend Boesak, and Dr Beyers Naude to their senses," the paper says.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 22 August reports that Minister F.W. de Klerk denies that he or any other colleague of his was responsible for State President Botha not announcing far-reaching political reform in South Africa. "The standpoints as expressed by the state president in his Durban speech reflect the standpoint of the National Party [NP] and enjoy the full support of all NP cabinet members." The minister also criticized Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht for saying that the cabinet members are unhappy about the state president's reform program. "To Dr Treurnicht I say tonight: I and my colleagues to whom he is referring are Nationalists at heart."

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 25 August reports on what it calls the "critical" situation in colored education in the Cape peninsula. The authorities and headmasters, it says, are powerless to get students and some teacher to follow a normal school program. It quotes Mr A.J.P. Jordaan, liaison officer in the Department of Education and Culture, as saying: "The situation is becoming more critical. If it cannot be controlled now, I foresee a crisis." The paper says Dr Allan Boesak and the United Democratic Front are in the forefront of the present disruption at colored schools, which has been developing for the past 4 weeks. It says that in the past week Dr Boesak addressed youth rallies almost daily, with children being brought by buses, even from the black residential areas. When an official education department delegation recently discussed the matter with Dr Boesak, he is reported to have said: "What do 3 or 4 years matter in a child's education if the price is the overthrow of the system." Mr Jordaan says that alternative programs are being implemented at many schools. Mr Carter Ebrahim, education and culture minister in the House of Representatives, feels many parents are growing more opposed to the UDF and Dr Boesak.

An editorial in the same issue says that regardless of how people may feel about the state president's Durban speech, the fact remains that Botha has bound himself more strongly than ever before to a negotiated future. Two people at the furthest poles of the political spectrum have understood it this way. Dr Andreis Treurnicht has reacted by calling for a white fatherland where whites alone will rule; Nelson Mandela has said there is no alternative to violence. This latter reaction is apparently based on the belief that the government is beginning to waver, and that the economic war against this country is to the ANC's advantage."That is why this economic war against South Africa has to be seen in the most serious light," the paper says. The economic onslaught can best be warded off by promoting visible reconciliation between standpoints and expectations. But this cannot come from only one side. "Those who mean well for this country can avert a catastrophe if they are prepared to negotiate visibly and reasonably, because progress based on reason can pull the mat from under the unyielding," it concludes.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 26 August in its editorial commenting on the beginning of community leader Oscar Mpetha's prison term on Sunday, says that it is "a shame and a scandal that an elderly man who is crippled and most certainly does not have much longer to live, should go to jail for five years." The paper realizes the seriousness of the terrorism charges Mpetha was convicted of, it says, and admits that "the situation in the country also does make things rather difficult for justice to temper itself with compasssion." However, it says, "our attitude would be that, he is a respectable man and not a criminal. The things he did were out of a deep and personal conviction which have gained him respect from a lot of people. People who are convicted for crimes of conscience are not common criminals."

An article in the same edition by Mojalefa Moseki reports that Azanian Youth Unity national council has hailed the rejection of the national convention by ANC leader Nelson Mandela and has said: "We are hopeful Mandela's statement on the liberation of blacks will bring the ANC and Pan Africanist Congress closer in an operation co-operation in the struggle for liberation." The Soweto meeting was attended by delegates from throughout the country, Moseki said, who declared their support for the consumer boycott in protest against the presence of the SADF in the townships and the state of emergency.

In another report, Moseki says Soweto leader Dr Nthato Motlana has said: "The black community will inherit a generation of illiterates if the police and SADF continued harassing pupils at schools and at their homes and detaining them on suspicion that they belonged to political organisations." Although teachers were prepared to teach, Dr Motlana said, "it was impossible for them to fulfill their duty because pupils had resolved there will be no schooling in solidarity with their detained colleagues." Black teachers are a very "demotivated group because they take orders from the department officials, students, the community and at times from political organisations," he said.

The *SOWETAN* also reports that a Soweto man is "feared dead after his bullet-riddled car was allegedly brought to his Senoaoane home by police yesterday morning." Family and neighbors of the missing man said the police had manned a roadblock on the street the night Zakes Tiki disappeared. "A police spokesman for the Public Relations Division in Pretoria yesterday said he was not aware of any incident in Soweto on Saturday night and had no record of police shooting in the area."

In the "On the Line" column, *SOWETAN* writer Aggrey Klaaste describes his "vivid" memory of President Botha's Durban speech: "There is this very fatherly-looking gentleman, with a twinkle in his eyes, looking cheerful and well-fed; quoting the Afrikaans poet Langehoven — quoting him twice; taking a quote from the Bible, mixing it with a bit of Afrikaner homespun, almost country homestead, wisdom; and then reading everybody in sight the very gospel. 'Don't push us too far. Don't push us too far.' That stuck in my mind. The rest seems mere filling in of detail for if the truth must be out, Mr Botha said nothing new."

Heunis Discusses Instituting Regional Councils

MB261448 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] Mr Chris Heunis, the minister of constitutional development and planning, says regional service councils will not be instituted countrywide all at the same time. Mr Heunis was addressing the Transvaal council for the development of peri-urban areas in Pretoria. He said that the councils would only be instituted if the need for them arose. He said that, although it would be ideal to introduce the regional councils around the country, this was an evolutionary process.

The matter is at present being investigated by the administrators of the four provinces. Mr Heunis also emphasized that rural areas do not have to wait for the establishment of regional service councils in metropolitan areas before they applied for these. The minister once again affirmed that the new councils will not be given unlimited authority, but that they will be directly answerable to the new provincial administrations.

ANC Rejects Plans for National Convention

MB261856 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The ANC has slammed plans by the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] and Inkatha to hold a national convention for their supporters. As Howard Barrell reports, the ANC put forward basically the same position as that outlined by their jailed leader, Nelson Mandela.

[Barrell] The ANC says that in the light of President P.W. Botha's refusal to entertain the prospect of one person, one vote in a united South Africa, it was idle to hold out the perspective of a national convention with the Botha Government. In an official statement from Lusaka today, the ANC said there was only one way forward from its perspective, namely a combination of what it called mass and armed struggle. There was, it said, no middle road. The statement contained a blistering attack on KwaZulu minister, Chief Gathsa Buthelezi, and PFP leader, Frederick van zyl Slabbert. The movement accused the two of conspiring, in league with the Reagan administration, to foist an inadequate reformist national convention plan on South Africans, which could not resolve the problems confronting the country's people.

ZIMBABWE

Contingency Plans for RSA 'Blackmail' Urged

MB240926 Harare THE HERALD in English 14 August 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Crisis Planning"]

[Text] Contingency planning should have started yesterday, not tomorrow, next week or next month, over what steps will have to be taken to neutralise whatever retaliatory steps the Pretoria regime will take against its neighbours if economic sanctions are finally imposed against.

Botha's Boers are on record as saying that their black-ruled neighbours would suffer in the event of an economic embargo against the apartheid regime. The Pretoria racists have nakedly threatened that foreign workers will be repatriated and that neighbouring state will be denied access to South African ports.

Pretoria has also said its transport and communications links will be off-limits to its neighbours and it will sever all economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural co-operation with the rest of Africa. The consequences of such actions would obviously result in enormous dislocations in this region.

At the recent Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference summit meeting in the Tanzanian town of Arusha there was spirited discussion over what could be done in the face of this threatened blackmail. One possible answer was an airlift to help those countries that would be hard hit by Pretoria's moves.

In our view it is long past the hour when contingency plans should have been mapped out to deal with this problem.

The Boer clique is now haunted by the increasingly serious spectre of international economic sanctions being imposed against the racist regime. We hope economic sanctions will help force the Boers to abandon apartheid and begin negotiations with recognised black leaders to work out a new, democratic political dispensation.

If that does not happen then economic sanctions, continuing unrest, domestic boycotts, strikes and escalating guerrilla action will plunge South Africa into a dreaded civil war.

Its neighbours will not escape the resulting political, economic and social dislocation. And if Pretoria is not bluffing them havoc will be wreaked on our societies. Therefore it is essential that there should be serious planning and concerted international action to help SADCC countries minimise the effects of South African unrest on their own economies. A massive airlift, rivalling the Berlin Airlift, might well be one way to keep our countries going.

It will require massive infusions of cash, manpower, expertise, planning and sacrifices to make it a viable proposition. We did not choose to be Pretoria's neighbours. But here we are.

We will expect those in the West who have massive investments in the blood-soaked land of apartheid to play their part in keeping us economically afloat. Without such help we remain chronically vulnerable to Pretoria's brazen blackmail.

Therefore we should not be fiddling while Pretoria plans our economic strangulation. By now we should have plans ready to be implemented to counter South Africa's crude blackmail attempts.

Forward planning should be our watchword as the increasingly panic-stricken regime continues floundering. We should hope that those in the West who are concerned that an economic embargo against the racist regime would result in the loss of jobs in their own countries are also concerned about the continued association with an odious inhuman, blood-sucking regime.

SUNDAY MAIL: Botha's Speech 'Cynical Insult'

MB240919 Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 18 Aug 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Cynical Insult]

[Text] We watch with profound sadness as the people of South Africa, both black and white, are condemned to a very bleak and dangerous path as a result of the racist regime's pathetic pursuit of yesterday powered by nostalgic dreams of the failed policies of white supremacy and apartheid.

Mr Botha's speech last Thursday, a speech billed as introducing a new era of reason into the South African political jungle, turned out to be nothing more than a cynical insult to the intelligence of the people in that country and the world.

The president of South Africa and his friends need help to understand and, possibly to believe, that the Africans in that country are humans with a right to freedom. The recognition of reality and common sense in the power centres of apartheid is a rare gift. Hence the catalogue of missed opportunities for prescribing proper solutions to tbe obvious problems of that country.

Apartheid as a social and political system is in a dying state, and its death must give way to freedom. The violence in the country is for freedom and total liberation from the world's most brutal form of oppression of the majority by a minority drunk with power and senseless illusions. It is human freedom and liberty for all South Africans which Mr Botha should address. No amount of tinkering with apartheid can substitute the people's desire for freedom.

What was there in Botha's speech for the African people? He ruled out one man, one vote, arrogantly refused to release Nelson Mandela, the leader of the fighting masses, vowed to maintain the basic philosophy of apartheid, and strangely offered to negotiate with black leaders. Which leaders does he have in mind?

The respected clerics, Bishop Desmond Tutu and Rev. Allan Boesak, have both made it clear that Botha must negotiate with the revolutionary leaders whom he now keeps in jail or in exile. The likes of Buthelezi and other bantustan puppets cannot wear the mantle of revolution which the people bestowed on Mandela and his team.

In declaring that he would not lead South Africans on "a road to abdication and suicide", Botha betrayed incredible political blindness. For South Africa is already racing along the road to a suicidal doom. What is required is a sober statesman to reverse that almost inexorable drift to perdition and set the nation on a course of political sanity.

The world's condemnatory reaction to this latest piece of political cheapness is a most welcome encouragement to those up in arms against a regime which now thrives on devouring its own people.

It has been suggested that Botha's intention was to reassure whites about their continued monopoly of power and domination of blacks. If this were correct then we must conclude that apartheid indeed has a blinding effect on its practitioners. For which normal and clear-minded South African is unable to see the inevitability of the end of apartheid?

Ironically, however, Botha's defiance of his own public and international opinion gives a boost to the freedom fighters' recruitment campaign for more young blacks to join the armed struggle. Our own Bishop Muzorewa and Ian Smith can say a few things about this.

There is nothing for blacks in the messy talk about reform. The black moderates received a slap on the face since the effect of Botha's statement is an invitation for more violence, and more violence there will be.